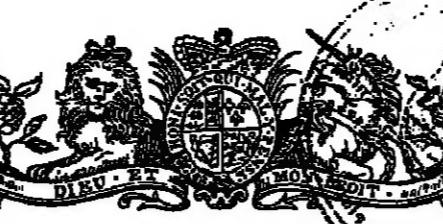


THE TIMES



SATURDAY APRIL 23 1983

No 61.514

20p

THE TIMES
MONDAY

It has been said of Iris Murdoch: "She makes good books and bad interviews". In the Times Profile, Rachel Billington disproves the common wisdom, tracking Murdoch via Oxford, London and France to her home by the banks of the Avon in Salisbury. She proved in a talkative mood and spoke of feminism, being childless, voting Labour, the Common Market, buying second-hand Buddhist books.

Bernard Levin bemoans the passing of the fighting spirit of Hugh Gaitskell in the Labour Party today and takes to task Dennis Healey and the way he has embraced the party's policy on unilateral disarmament.

Kohl in talks at No 10

Mrs Thatcher, after meeting Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, expressed optimism for Britain's EEC prospects, but pessimism over the chances of a zero-option nuclear arms deal in Europe before December.

Page 4

Play minister

Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, was named Britain's first Minister for Children's Play. He plans a national play service, with a six-figure budget.

Page 2

Back to Earth

Three Soviet cosmonauts, who failed to dock with an orbiting space station, abandoned their mission and returned safely to Earth. The failure may slow Russia's space programme.

Page 5

Aid for TV-am

The IBA has deferred the monthly rental payments TV-am is due to make to it and has allowed the troubled company to extend its broadcasting hours by 15 minutes.

Page 2

Teamster boss

America's scandal-ridden Teamsters union elected a new leader, who found it necessary to tell the nation he had never been indicted or taken before a grand jury.

Page 5

Army fire alert

More than a hundred "green goddess" Army fire appliances are being prepared among emergency measures in readiness for lightning strikes by firemen expected next week.

Page 2

Ban on coal

The Government has again ordered the Central Electricity Generating Board to limit its import of cheap foreign coal to 750,000 tonnes a year, despite warnings that it could mean a price rise for consumers.

Page 11

Hanson victory

The battle for control of UDS stores group ended yesterday with almost half its shareholders accepting Hanson Trust's £250m takeover bid. Hanson now has 62 per cent of the shares.

Page 11

Holiday gains

Claims against tour organizers for spoiled holidays, a growing area of work for the legal profession, are leading to excessive awards, in some cases enough to pay for further holidays, a solicitor claims.

Page 3

Family Money

The inland Revenue acted last week to block a Westminster Assurance self-employed pension plan called Cash Restorer and in doing so has cast a shadow over other insurance-linked products.

Page 15

Maxwell venue

Mr Robert Maxwell announced plans yesterday for the building of a new football stadium at Didcot which he expects to be the home for the proposed merger between Oxford United and Reading.

Page 17

Saturday

A survival guide for the cyclist trapped in the urban jungle features in Saturday today. Also included in the eight-page arts and leisure section of *The Times* are a look at the hidden wonders of Iceland, how to plan a swimming pool in your garden and news and views of the arts.

Leader page 9
Letters: On election timing from Lord Shawcross QC, jobs at Ravenscraig, from Mr J. F. Safford; Argentinian war dead, from Mrs J. Williams, and others
Leading articles: French defence policy; Private schools; Sotheby's

38 years after bunker suicide

Hitler's secret diaries to be published

- The diaries were recovered from an aircraft which crashed soon after leaving Berlin in April, 1945
- Hitler approved the "peace" flight to Scotland in 1941 by his deputy, Rudolf Hess
- He ordered his troops not to destroy the diaries

By Michael Binyon

Sixty volumes of hitherto unknown diaries kept by Adolf Hitler throughout his 12-year dictatorship have been discovered after lying for almost 35 years concealed at an undisclosed location in East Germany.

The documents are of momentous historical significance. They are now in a Swiss bank vault and have been painstakingly tested and analysed by experts for the past two and a half years.

Lord Dacre, who as Mr Hugh Trevor-Roper investigated the circumstances of Hitler's death for British intelligence after the war, is among those who are convinced that the diaries are genuine.

Extracts from the astonishing documents, which will significantly alter historical judgments on Hitler's strategic thinking, exercise of power and personality, are to be published in West Germany by the weekly magazine *Stern*. They are also to be serialized in *The Sunday Times*.

The diaries begin in 1932 and go up to Hitler's final days in the Berlin bunker. They are written in ink in 100-page volumes, sealed with Nazi eagle and swastika insignia and signed at the bottom of each page.

Hitler kept their existence a close secret, confiding them only to Martin Bormann, his secretary, who was responsible for packing them in steel containers and sending them out of Berlin in one of the final aircraft to leave the encircled city on April 21, 1945.

The diaries throw new light on the flight of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, to Scotland in May, 1941. His plan to make peace with Britain in now disclosed as having been personally approved by Hitler, who wanted to take Britain out of the war before he attacked Russia. When Hess was captured, Hitler declared he was forgeries.

- British Expeditionary Force trapped at Dunkirk in 1940
- He thought Neville Chamberlain was a skilled negotiator and admired his toughness
- Historian Lord Dacre (Hugh Trevor-Roper) discusses the authenticity of the diaries on page 8

By Michael Binyon

"However, when I had entered the back room in the Swiss bank, and turned the pages of those volumes, and learnt the extraordinary story of their discovery, my doubts gradually dissolved", he writes in *The Times* today.

"I am now satisfied that the documents are authentic, and that the standard accounts of Hitler's writing habits, of his personality and even perhaps, of some public events may, in consequence, have to be revised."

Lord Dacre says that the documents found, which include notes, letters, notices of meetings, minutes, mementos and signed paintings and drawings by Hitler, would have been too difficult as a whole to forge. They were entirely in Hitler's style, both in text and context, and the handwriting changed as the dictator grew older.

The archive is not only a collection of documents which can be individually tested; it coheres as a whole, and the diaries are an integral part of it."

The main questions surrounding their discovery are how they came to light more than 35 years after Hitler's death, and how they have been preserved in such good condition.

According to the evidence reconstructed by *Stern*, two aircraft left Tempelhof airport, Berlin, within five minutes of each other on the evening of April 21.

One, piloted by a man called Gründlinger, flew south and crashed in the Erzgebirge on the borders of Czechoslovakia, killing the pilot. When told of the loss in one of the last telephone messages to reach the bunker from southern Germany, Hitler exclaimed that the diaries had been his private archive, which had been intended as a testimony for posterity.

Lord Dacre, who inspected the diaries at the request of *The Times*, said he too had immediately supposed they were forgeries.

Continued on back page, col 1

Tomorrow's Sunday Times

Hitler's diaries are being serialized in *The Sunday Times* beginning tomorrow's issue.

cast doubt on their authenticity.

Herr Werner Maser, who was contacted by the magazine, said: "I have not seen their evidence, but everything speaks against it. It smacks of pure sensationalism."

Professor Eberhart Jaechel of Stuttgart University, who recently edited a book entitled *Adolf Hitler's entire Writings 1905-1924*, said that his first reaction was one of "extreme scepticism".

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Continued on back page, col 1

Opponents of June poll 'have won the day'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A number of ministers and advisers in the Prime Minister's closest confidence believe that she would be profoundly mistaken to hold a general election before October at the earliest, and that she now agrees with them.

Despite the further step towards a 4 per cent inflation rate announced yesterday, and the greater pressure on Mrs Margaret Thatcher to turn to her party's advantage, those who favour delay believe that they have won the campaign for her ear.

In recent days Mrs Margaret Thatcher, despite her reputation as one who prefers her own advice to that of most other people, has been canvassing with unusual attentiveness the opinions of senior colleagues in the Government and in the Conservative Party organization.

She has heard persuasive arguments both for and against a June election, but with the weight of opinion heavily in favour of June.

She has been told that soundings among ministers and among Conservative backbenchers show a distinct preference for June, based on the belief that economic recovery may be delayed or wrecked by factors outside the Govern-

Hurd meets PLO aide in Tunisia

By Henry Stanhope

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, met Mr Faruk Kaddumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Tunis yesterday and told him that Britain regarded the breakdown of talks between King Husain of Jordan and the PLO as a "serious check" on the peace process in the Middle East.

But since then they have been able to give different advice, and have evidence that it was advice that the Prime Minister wished to hear.

The case they made is that the calling of a June election would destroy her best asset, a reputation for firmness of purpose, and that she would be unable to answer Labour's charge that she was running away.

Conservative Central Office

will be ready for June election, and many of the staff there are eager for it, scores of party organizers and activists in the provinces say they would have difficulty in explaining to voters why a Prime Minister who speaks of needing two or three Parliaments had thrown away a year of the present one. That

Mr Hurd urged Mr Kaddumi, the PLO's "Foreign Minister" to use his moderating influence

to help end the dispute.

Whitehall never links British tests to any particular system,

but the test was probably part of

Shultz mission, page 6

Continued on page 2, col 1

Hurd meets PLO aide in Tunisia

By Henry Stanhope

Britain has carried out its first nuclear weapon test for twelve months at the United States underground site in the Nevada desert, the Ministry of Defence announced last night.

The experimental "bomb"

was detonated nearly 900 feet

below ground and had an explosive yield of less than 20 kilotonnes, which is equivalent to 20,000 tons of conventional TNT.

The ministry spokesman

said that the test had been

successful and that it had been

required "in order to maintain

the effectiveness of our nuclear

warhead for the Polaris missile".

Though relatively small, 20

kilotonnes still puts this device in

about the same range as those

bombs which were dropped on

Japan in the last war.

ski trek done each winter by thousands between France and Switzerland.

He had gained the MLC, the most elementary hill craft qualification, but did not hold either the SMLC winter certificate or the MIC which are two of the most advanced marks of competence for a mountaineering instructor. "I have done the training section but not the assessment," he said.

He had worked at Plas-Y-Brenin in the bursar's office but added that he had helped as an instructor.

The mountaineering community, leading members of

Hempleman-Adams until his solo polar attempt, were not impressed by his climbing achievements, which include a claim to the first "winter traverse" of the Haute Route, a

Big chief Prince Edward



Inflation down to 15-year low

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Prices rose by 4.6 per cent in the year to March, the smallest increase for 15 years, the Department of Employment announced yesterday.

The news was greeted with jubilation by the ministers and there were confident official predictions that the annual inflation will fall to a low of around 4 per cent next month.

The May figures, due to be announced in mid-June, are likely to be the best for some time. Some City analysts believe it could be as low as 3.5 per cent. But by the summer inflation is expected to be rising again as higher import costs pushed up by the lower value of sterling filter through to prices in the shops.

The Treasury expects inflation to rise to around 6 per cent by the end of the year, staying at that level in the first half of next year. But most private forecasters expect prices to be rising by at least 7 or 8 per cent early in 1984.

Meanwhile, however, ministers are determined to make the most of their success so far. Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday's figures marked a new victory in the war against inflation.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, said Britain's inflation rate was now firmly established among the seven best countries of the developed world. The exceptionally good March figures were good news for the country's consumers, its companies and its customers.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, also said the inflation figures were "excellent news".

Prices rose by 0.2 per cent in March, leaving the retail price index standing at 327.9 (January 1974 = 100). This was 4.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, down sharply from 5.3 per cent in February and less than half the 10.4 per cent in March 1982.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday that food prices, of particular importance to pensioners and families with children, had risen by less than 1p in the pound in the last 12 months, the lowest increase for 20 years.

But fuel prices have risen by 13.5 per cent and those of state industries generally by 11.9 per cent.

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, rejected suggestions that Britain should pursue an exchange rate target. He said monetary conditions ultimately determined inflation.

United States consumer prices rose by 0.1 per cent in March to a level of 3.6 per cent higher than a year ago, the Labour Department said yesterday, while in West Germany wholesale prices fell for the third month running.

SEE THE FINEST STERLING SILVER CUTLERY

By Hugh Foulerton, Cut

Riot police cleared of van assault

A magistrate yesterday dismissed charges against seven members of the Metropolitan Police Special Patrol Group alleging that they assaulted three black youths in a police van during the riot in Brixton, south London, in 1981.

Mrs Audrey Jennings told the officers, all constables, at Wells Street Magistrates Court that the evidence was not sufficient to send them for trial.

Charges against the officers of conspiring to cover up the alleged assault were also dismissed.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said later that the officers would remain suspended on full pay while police matters were resolved.

The defendants were: Neil Humphries, aged 26; David Andrew Bishop, 26; Neil John Scott, aged 24; of West London; Mrs Jane Scott, aged 24; of West London; Mr Alan Haworth, aged 27; of Tooting Lane, Putney; Mr David Christie, aged 27; of Almoe Wood, Hertfordshire; Mr Edward Hawkins, aged 22; of Northgate, Alderley Edge, aged 23; of Sandringham Gardens, Faversham; Mr Alan Evans, aged 23; of Faversham; and Mr Alan Evans, aged 23; of Hill Rise, Putney, Hertfordshire.

Bricklayer spent £900 on girl

David Anthony Leckenby, aged 28, a self-employed bricklayer, of Sowerby House, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, was given a nine-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, by York Crown Court yesterday after pleading guilty to deception and theft.

The court was told that he had spent more than £900, getting into unauthorized debt with his bank, to buy a motor cycle and 35 racing pigeons for Miss Andrea Bishop, with whom he was infatuated.

Gay rights plea is rejected

Dr David Norris, a lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, and a homosexual rights activist, is to go to the European Court after the failure yesterday of his appeal to the Supreme Court of the Irish Republic to have declared unconstitutional the law that makes homosexual acts in private between consenting males adults a criminal offence. Such acts, under legislation of 1885, carry a maximum penalty of penal servitude for life.

Front's double defeat

An application by Mr Martin Webster, national activities organizer of the National Front, for an order compelling Slough Borough Council to honour the Front's booking of Manor Park Hall, Slough, for a social evening today, St George's Day, was dismissed in High Court in London yesterday.

The Front's immediate appeal to the Court of Appeal was also dismissed.

Fans are fined

Nearly half the 60 football supporters arrested at the Milk Cup final at Wembley on March 26 pleaded guilty at Hendon Magistrates' Court yesterday to offences including fighting and abusive behaviour. They were fined between £100 and £350 each. The rest were remanded on bail.

Martin trial

David Martin, aged 36, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, London, who was committed last month on a charge of attempting to murder a policeman, is to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court on September 5.

Correction

The British Tourist Authority has asked us to make clear with reference to a report on March 30, that although it believes the French travel restrictions may increase the number of short-stay visitors from France, the restrictions will lead to an overall reduction in the French tourist trade to the UK.

Minister is appointed to organize children's play

By Nicholas Cole

Government had acknowledged play for children as important and was prepared to take the initiative.

Children's play has had a low priority, a spokesman said. "The Sports Council gets £20m for adult recreation, children's play gets less than £1m, and children under 14 are 20 per cent of the population".

Recreational provision for children was debated in the Commons last October, on a motion by Mr Michael Colvin, Conservative MP for Bristol, North-west, and signed by 255 MPs of all parties.

Mr Macfarlane, aged 46, who

has been MP for Sutton and Cheam since February, 1972, is expected to make a detailed announcement in Parliament on Tuesday. It is thought he will spell out plans for setting up a national play service to provide the national and regional organization. It would probably have a six-figure budget.

It is understood that the concept is one of the first tangible products of the Government's family policy group, organized to examine ways of strengthening the role and status of the family.

The National Playing Fields Association said last night that it was delighted that the

service will be a voluntary body linked to the regional structure of the Sports Council and partially funded through its grant. Its responsibilities are expected to cover adventure playgrounds, school holiday schemes, play buses and play in hospitals.

Mrs Thatcher said the Department of Education and Science would continue to be responsible for play activities organized throughout the education service, as would the Department of Health and Social Security for the play activities of local councils' social services departments.

She had decided on the new arrangement because of "the leading role of the local authorities, and the extensive funding of play activities through the urban programme".

Mr Macfarlane: Six-figure budget expected.

Solicitors and police join forces on Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A joint approach to the Government to press for four key reforms to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, including an independent police complaints tribunal, has been agreed by the Law Society and the Police Federation.

In a statement yesterday the two organizations agreed to support each other on the four issues.

The initiative for the joint approach, which will be pressed through amendments to the Bill in the Lords, came from the Police Federation.

The federation will benefit from support for the independent complaints procedure, which may be opposed by the Association of Chief Police Officers, which now supervises the investigations of complaints.

The Law Society has drawn

Guns warning by judge

A judge at the Central Criminal Court gave a warning yesterday that anyone convicted before him of serious offences involving a loaded firearm could expect a prison sentence running into double figures.

Judge Hazan passed sentences totalling 26 years on two men caught trying to rob a Security Express van of more than £5,000 in London.

Clive Evans, aged 36, of Taylors Lane, Harlesden, west

London, pleaded guilty to plotting to rob a security guard of money at the Samaritan Women's Hospital, in Marylebone Road, central London.

Evans, who was on parole from prison, was sentenced to 12 years.

Michael Dolland, aged 36, unemployed, of Roxeth Green Avenue, Harrow, north London, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

People's march for jobs

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

At two o'clock the People's March for Jobs is scheduled to leave central Glasgow for London to culminate in a demonstration against unemployment Britain has seen.

In 1981 a similar march took place in an attempt to prevent the unemployment figures rising from two and a half million to three million, but today's version is happening against a background in which the jobless total is growing towards 3.5 million.

Mr Ronald Todd, head of the organizing committee, hopes that 250,000 people will mass in London. He said yesterday, "It is an attempt to bring the tragedy of mass unemployment to the notice of the people of this country and to the notice of the Government which is presiding over it."

But the rally has already received a "rebuff" from the Prime Minister, who was asked to meet a delegation from the demonstrators when they arrive in the capital in about six weeks' time.

She argues that the only way to unemployment is the creation of wealth by the private sector, not mass rallies.

In 1981 marchers met Mr James Prior, then Secretary of

State for Employment, a conversation which was labelled subsequently by trade unionists as "a dialogue with the deaf".

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, with Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, plan to be present both at the ceremony to launch the demonstration today and when it finishes in London.

But planning for the march got off to an inauspicious start, with Mr Foot and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, contending that it would divert the labour movement's time and resources in a period when Mrs Margaret Thatcher was likely to be trying with the idea of an election.

The organizers of the march, however, hope that more than 30,000 people from all over Scotland will gather for the farewell speeches.

A reception by the City Provost of Glasgow at the City Chambers will be followed at noon by a rally at Queen's Park, which is to be addressed by Mr

Foot.

Then at 2 p.m. the march, led by 50 unemployed people wearing orange and green jackets, will move off, accompanied by a pipe band. The main phalanx will move down the west coast, reaching Man-

chester on May 12, Birmingham on May 21 and central London on June 4.

The central stream will be joined by six tributary marches, themselves composed of smaller groups, as it progresses southwards. A group from Newcastle will link up at Kendal, an extra element in the demonstration after pressure from the North-east.

At Manchester demonstrators from Liverpool and Deeside will join in; at Northampton marchers from towns in Yorkshire and Derbyshire will swell the ranks and at Luton a group will arrive from Great Yarmouth.

The longest tributary of demonstrators will be from Land's End. They will join near the end as the march files through Brent, in north London.

One of the main organizational problems, apart from the estimated £250,000 cost and the logistics of the operation, is to sustain interest.

One of the main organizational problems, apart from the estimated £250,000 cost and the logistics of the operation, is to sustain interest.

Meanwhile, Mr Sheppard said, he deeply resented the allegations. Sir Anthony had made over Miss Brooks's selection. He had always acted with professional integrity, observing the rules of the association and the procedures laid down by Conservative Central Office.

Overseas selling prices

America \$25.00; Australia \$20.00; Canada \$25.00; Europe £12.00; France £10.00; Germany £10.00; Italy £10.00; Japan £10.00; New Zealand \$25.00; Switzerland £12.00; South Africa £12.00; South Korea £12.00; Sweden £12.00; Switzerland £12.00; United Kingdom £12.00; United States \$25.00; West Germany £12.00; Yugoslavia £12.00; Zimbabwe £12.00.

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Tourists paying for next holiday by suing tour firms, solicitor says

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Claims against holiday tour operators are becoming a growth area of work for solicitors as well as a means of financing next year's holiday, according to an article in the Law Society's *Gazette*.

Mr Stephen Mason, a solicitor in Bradford, West Yorkshire, writes: "I do not seek to excuse 'shoddy' holidays. However, there is a danger, he adds, that the natural sympathy of the judge for the consumer as against the trader is leading to over-compensation.

Historically, he says, no damages were awarded for inconvenience, annoyance, or disappointment without real physical inconvenience resulting. A holiday-maker could recover only the difference in value between what he or she would have received and did receive.

But in recent cases, he says, holiday-makers have succeeded in recovering damages which left them with a profit because of some breach of contract which did not substantially alter their enjoyment of their holiday.

Bureau head loses libel action

Mr Neville Glick, head of a marriage bureau in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, yesterday lost his libel action in the High Court in London against Mr John Patterson, managing director of Dateline International, Britain's biggest computer dating agency.

After retiring for four and a half hours, the jury rejected by a majority of 10 to 2 his claim for damages.

Mr Glick, who was ordered to pay the costs of the three-day hearing, unofficially estimated at £3,000, left the court looking flushed and upset. Mr Patterson said: "We are delighted by the outcome".

Mr Glick, aged 50, of Nunroyd Road, Leeds, who conducted his case, had alleged that Dateline was "an empire built on porn" and had called Mr Patterson "a pormaster".

Mr Justice Bristow told the jury in his summing-up that there was "not a shred of evidence" to support that allegation. He entered judgment with costs for Mr Patterson and the two companies.

Cable TV proposals next week

By Our Electronics Correspondent

The much awaited White Paper outlining the Government's policy on cable television is to be published on Thursday. The Government has agonized over formulating a policy since last October, when a study by Lord Hunt of Tanworth on the effects of expansion of cable television was published.

The "cable debate" has been conducted for almost a year between the proponents of the technology, who support its expansion with minimum regulation, and those who wish it to be controlled by a cable authority with regulatory powers similar to the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The Government has recently been embarrassed by the conflict between the Home Office and the Department of Industry. The former is reluctant to agree to any large-scale expansion of cable television in Britain without the regulatory authority in place which would require legislation while the Department of Industry is keen to encourage cable as a means of stimulating the British electronics industry.

• The Government would be guilty of using the expansion of cable television as a crude electoral gimmick unless a regulatory authority is created to protect the interests of public broadcasting. Mr Eric George, deputy general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union told delegates at the Scottish TUC conference in Rothesay, yesterday.

Licence plea

Strong representations are being made to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, by the BBC for the state to pay for the television licences of pensioners and others in the population regarded as deprived (Kenneth Gosling writes).

Sleepwalker dismissed

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Mr Mark Langford, aged 19, a board doctor, who recurred to him yesterday after being sleepwalking out of his job at Bolsover colliery.

He was dismissed by the National Coal Board after claiming that he sleep-walked underground when he disappeared from his post, checking coal on a conveyor belt. A search party was sent to look for him when he failed to report to the surface within an hour of finishing his night shift. He was found 300 yards away.

A board spokesman said: "Sleepwalking underground is an offence under the Mines and Quarries Safety Act".

In one case 10 years ago a man paid £63 for a skiing holiday. He had a disastrous time; advertised entertainments and a house-party did not take place, and the judge assessed damages for breach of contract at £31.72. The Court of Appeal did not disagree with these damages, but it awarded him additional damages for disappointment, making a total of £125.

Mr Mason says the damages seemed justifiable in that the man's disappointment affected the whole holiday, and was quite different from most holiday cases where the matters complained of are an unsatisfactory room or poor food, but where the actual time spent "enjoying" the holiday, for example sunbathing or at the disco, is not affected.

In another case a man paid £1,200 for a four-week holiday for his family after specifying his requirements as four-course meals with a choice of several dishes for each course and an English-speaking doctor on call. Mr Mason asks:

RUC men appear in court

Four Northern Ireland policemen on firearms charges appeared before an anti-terrorist special criminal court in Dublin yesterday.

It was the first time that Royal Ulster Constabulary men had appeared before the court and it came after an official complaint to the British Ambassador in Dublin by the Irish Government over an incident in the border town of Castleblayney, co Monaghan, on August 9 last.

The four men, all constables based at Keady RUC station in co Armagh, were remanded in custody until May 19.

The judge said Mr Glick had run his bureau in "a caring and unpushy way", but he was prone to exaggeration in court. "Perhaps you will not hold it against Mr Glick that you think he has said things that were a bit wild and without any foundation," he told the jury.

Mr Glick said after the verdict that he would appeal.

Dioxin may be heading for Britain

By David Nicholson-Lord

Customs officers at ports throughout Britain were warned yesterday by their headquarters to be on the lookout for 41 drums of highly toxic dioxin waste from the 1976 Seveso chemical disaster in Italy.

The warning came as environmentalists and consumer groups called for a boycott of drugs, including Librium and Valium, produced by Hoffmann-La Roche, owners of the Seveso plant, until the company discloses the whereabouts of the waste.

Claims that it had been dumped at sea in Britain's radioactive disposal site off Land's End were denied by a West German shipping firm.

Customs and Excise officials said that the waste might be on the way to Britain and be incorrectly described in a ship's manifest.

The boycott campaign has been mounted by consumer groups in France and West Germany and by Greenpeace, the environmental group which tracked the waste until its disappearance in northern France last autumn. Greenpeace said yesterday that doctors' associations on the Continent had indicated support.

Mr Robert Narayan-Taylor, of Greenpeace, said: "Hoffmann-La Roche are arguing that they are prevented by the terms of the contract for the disposal of the waste from disclosing its final destination. We believe they are using this clause in the contract as a loophole."

The waste was transported from Seveso last October and handed over to a French disposal contractor under police escort.

The owner of the French firm has since been arrested by police investigating allegations of irregularities, but the dioxin, after spending some time in storage in St Quentin, Picardy, has disappeared.



Lady Gabriella Windsor, daughter of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, who is two years old today. (Photograph: Stanley Lenman.)

Gangland torturers are jailed

Two men were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the "barbaric" gangland torture of a man they believed was an armed robber.

Their victim, Mr Rupert Alleyne, aged 29, was snatched from his flat and taken to a drinking club in the early hours of the morning. There he was struck with an axe and a pool cue, threatened with acid, and beaten unconscious.

He was taken to the gang leader's flat, where he was stripped to the waist and tortured again with the heated blades of knives pressed against his body.

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Mr Glick said after the verdict that he would appeal.

Ship's master 'guilty on four counts'

From Our Correspondent, Penzance

The blame for the Penlee lifeboat disaster was yesterday laid at the door of the late Captain Mick Moreton, master of the Union Star, whose crew had tried in vain to save him.

Mr Noel Horner, representing the families of the youngest two members of the Solomon Browne, lost with the rest of the life boat crew, blamed the master of the coaster on four counts:

1. He had stopped without authorization to pick up his wife and her children. If he had not thus incurred a six-hour delay his ship would have been in the open sea, not off a lee shore when she broke down.

2. He should have sought shelter; had he done so, his vessel would not have been off a lee shore that night.

3. When the Union Star found herself in that position at 6.04pm Captain Moreton should have made a Mayday distress call or a pan emergency call.

4. The master had failed to appreciate the seriousness of his position; he thought at 7.02pm that he was a mile east of where he had been an hour earlier.

There was no indication until 7.57pm that the people in the Union Star realized that she was drifting north towards the coast.

The evidence showed, Mr Horner said, that there had been an early indication that the vessel was drifting.

Mr Geoffrey Brice, QC, said that the coastguard and the RNLI should prepare a form of wording common to both to clarify procedures for putting lifeboats and their crews on standby. The procedures for the launching of lifeboats should indicate clearly the requirement of the coastguards and the action expected of lifeboats.

He added that the coastguard and RNLI should ensure that all those concerned should understand and use the agreed terminology.

The hearing continues on Monday.

Verona, West Midlands

Violent family feuds of the Romeo and Juliet type were "an insult to the peace of the realm", a judge said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Lord Justice Lawton, after hearing how a wedding led to violence between two Birmingham families, added: "I see the Montagues and Capulets have moved from Verona to the West Midlands. Action has to be taken to stop them."

A board spokesman said: "Sleepwalking underground is an offence under the Mines and Quarries Safety Act".

The court, however, allowed an appeal by the man who instigated an armed raid on the household of the rival family.

Computer technology

Plants selected to suit each garden

By Clive Cokson, Technology Correspondent

Green-fingered computer operators are helping customers at a Hertfordshire nursery to find exactly the right plants to suit the conditions in their gardens.

The Burston Tyler Rose and Garden Centre, at St Albans, claims to be the first in the world to offer a computerized plant advice and selection service.

The "Data-Plants" system, which runs on a British-made Comart CP500 microcomputer, was developed by Lux Computer Services of Watford. A Lux executive is in the United States assessing the potential export market among American garden centres.

If the customer buys one of the selection of plants, the computer provides a detailed printout of botanical and horticultural information about the species and how to care for it. Details of about 1,700 plants are stored on a disk with a memory capacity of five million characters.

At present, people who want to date a plant have to gain access to the microcomputer through the garden centre staff, and that suits the computer-literate majority perfectly well.

Graphic arts made easy with the help of 'turtle'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

A small robot capable of drawing designs and controlled by an ordinary home microcomputer has been launched by Cole Robotics, a British company based in Twickenham, Middlesex.

The project, which is backed by Prudential, one of the interests of Prudential Assurance, which supports new high technology ventures is expected to make a substantial impact on the education market.

The small robot called the Zeeker Micro-Turtle, is about 5in square and 2in deep and is attached by a cord through a control box to the home

microcomputer. The manufacturers say it can be controlled by very small computers.

When programmed, the "turtle" can move forward or backwards, or rotate in one position. It has a speaker which emits a tone and is surrounded by six sensors which detect when the "turtle" meets another object. Two small wheels allow the unit to move about easily and a pen which can be raised or lowered is used by the "turtle" to draw graphics.

Some seeking, for example, a hedge, supplies the nursery with details of the proposed site, exposed or

sheltered; full sun, semi-shade or complete shade; acid, normal or chalky soil; dry, normal or wet.

The computer operator keys in the information and the machine prints out a list of hedging plants in stock which would thrive on that site.

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Private member's Bill on coroners' juries gets government backing

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A private member's Bill to reform the way coroners' juries are selected and bring the procedure into line with that for other juries was presented to the Commons for second reading yesterday.

The Bill, which has been put forward by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, has the backing of the Government and is not expected to be opposed.

At a recent meeting between Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and Home Office officials and Mr Price and members of Inquest, the pressure group for reform of coroners' inquests, Mr Whitelaw indicated that he would look favourably on such a measure.

Mr Price said yesterday that coroners' juries were not subject to the same guidance on selection as were other juries in

courts of justice. "They are selected by the coroner's officer, as he wishes; it is probably different for each coroner's court."

"There is no guarantee that they are not selected in a way which may allow the coroner's officer to use improper methods, because of the complete lack of control."

Other juries are selected randomly from the electoral register by computer on a method devised by the Royal Statistical Society. Although a Home Office circular advises coroners' officers to use the electoral roll and summon a jury on a random basis, that advice may not always be followed.

The group, Inquest, said: "Some coroners' officers are known to summon people they know are retired, because they

are easily available and their expenses are low."

If successful, the group said,

the Bill would remedy one

complaint being made by the Roach family over the inquest on Colin Roach, the black man who died earlier this year at Stoke Newington police station in north London.

That was the coroner's officer was often a seconded or former police officer. "This

inevitably gives rise to distrust

when a jury is summoned to

inquire into a death in police custody, or otherwise involving

the police."

In 1971 the Broderick report on coroners recommended that coroners' juries be selected in the same way as juries in other courts, a recommendation endorsed by the home affairs select committee in its report in 1980 on deaths in police custody.

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Many children, in the 10-14

years age range, especially girls,

are damaging their feet by

wearing shoes a size too small.

The survey, undertaken for

William Timpson, the shoe

company, by the National

Federation of Consumer

Groups also found that half the

girls aged 13 and 14 are having

to wear VAT-taxed shoes.

Veterans mark Zeebrugge raid

Six veterans of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines, all in their 80s, are to cross the Channel today to celebrate the Zeebrugge raid at the Belgian port on St George's Day 1918. The Navy says it will be the last time the veterans will parade together.

Tomorrow the six will attend a rededication of a war memorial at Zeebrugge, moved because of port development.

Youths accused

Two youths charged with taking a car and property belonging to Mr Michael Parkinson, the television personality, and a youth accused of dishonestly handling the property were committed for trial at Croydon Crown Court from the London South-western magistrate's court yesterday.

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Youths

Cosmonauts get back to Russia safely after docking failure

Moscow (Reuter) — Three Soviet cosmonauts, who failed to dock with the orbiting Salyut 7 space station, returned safely to Earth yesterday, the Tass news agency reported. It said their craft, Soyuz T8, landed in Soviet Central Asia at 13.29 GMT.

Tass said the craft, carrying the cosmonauts Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Titov, Gennadiy Strekalov and Alexander Serebryov, came down in the planned region, north-east of the city of Arkalyk, in the deserts of the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan.

Following the controllable descent in the atmosphere, a parachute system was put into operation. "Just before the touchdown the soft-landing engines went into action, and the vehicle landed smoothly."

The last time a Soviet manned craft came down in Kazakhstan, blizzards stopped recovery teams finding its cosmonauts for more than an hour. Yesterday's hazardous return was carried out, however, in much better weather.

Tass said the flight commander, Colonel Titov, and the cosmonauts switched to manual control. The aborted docking, how-

ever, could mean delays of several months.

The last Soviet space flight to go wrong was in April, 1979, when a joint Soviet-Bulgarian mission on board Soyuz 33 failed to dock with Salyut 6.

But this week's was the first with the Soyuz T-series craft, which have been used for manned flights since 1980.

Yesterday, Western experts said they believed the difficulties could also exacerbate divisions among Soviet space chiefs about which direction the entire programme should take.

According to an official Soviet announcement, the attempt to link Soyuz T8 with Salyut-7 was called off because of "deviations" in the craft's approach.

The Soyuz T8 flight is the seventh mission to a Salyut station to go wrong. The first flight to a Salyut craft ended in tragedy in 1971, when three cosmonauts returning to Earth were killed during their craft's reentry.

But almost all other failures have been caused by problems with docking, the most complicated part of a space mission from launch to landing.

The present mission had been expected to bring the Soviet Union closer to creation of a permanently manned orbiting research complex.

The aborted docking, how-

I'm happy to be with the people, Walesa says

Warsaw (Reuter, AFP) — Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said yesterday he had been told to resume work on Monday as an electrician at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk, where his independent movement was founded in 1980.

"I am very happy," he said after being given his post back in the shipyard's transport department. "Now I will be back with the people again."

Mr Walesa has been trying to return to the yards, where he worked before becoming Solidarity chairman, since he was released from martial law internment last November. A spokesman for Mr Walesa said earlier that the union leader had been on the payroll at the shipyard since the end of January but had not been assigned a post.

His dealings with the police and other authorities are not yet over. He was due to attend a meeting yesterday with Treasury officials to explain certain aspects of the administration of Solidarity which they consider irregular.

His return to the shipyards after an absence of more than 16 months, where he still has an immense following, may have a significant effect on the social climate, observers say.

His presence may result in a wide response to demonstrations, being called by the underground Solidarity leadership for May 1.



Oath of office: Mr Presser being sworn in as Teamsters leader. Behind him, right, is Salvatore Provenzano, charged on Tuesday with misusing union welfare funds.

Teamsters get a 'Mr Clean'

From Christopher Thomas, New York

The powerful and scandal-ridden International Brotherhood of Teamsters has a new president, Mr Jackie Presser, who found it necessary yesterday to tell the nation he had never been indicted or taken before a grand jury.

His return to the shipyards after an absence of more than 16 months, where he still has an immense following, may have a significant effect on the social climate, observers say.

Even so, the branch he heads in Cleveland, Ohio, is under federal investigation for possible payroll fraud and Mr Presser did acknowledge that "time and again" he has been investigated by law enforcement officers.

just under two million. He plans to organize public workers.

"I will run an open and honest administration," he said. "The teamsters' union has been much maligned in the press and unfortunately the good we do for our members is often lost and unreported."

His predecessor, Mr Roy Williams, resigned under pressure from the Government, which had sought his removal because of his alleged links with the Mafia.

Austerity moves cost Mitterrand support

From Diana Geddes

Paris

A big drop in support for President Mitterrand and the Government is shown in the latest opinion polls after the announcement of the new austerity measures last month. But given the toughness of the measures — which included increases in income tax and limitations on foreign travel, it is perhaps surprising that the Government is not faring worse in the polls.

According to the latest poll by the reliable Sofres opinion poll organization, published in *Le Figaro* yesterday, 44 per cent of French people say they have confidence in President Mitterrand and the Government to bring the country out of its present economic crisis, compared with 49 per cent 10 months ago, just after introduction of the first austerity programme.

Fifty-four per cent say they are disappointed with what President Mitterrand has done since his election nearly two years ago, while only 30 per cent say they are satisfied.

It is clear that the latest austerity measures have not been greeted with great joy. 51 per cent say they disapprove of the measures and only 32 per cent expressing approval. Nevertheless, 54 per cent say they are ready to make some sacrifices in the present situation, compared with only 31 per cent who are not prepared to do so.

Choice for Portugal

Divided coalition or Socialist disillusion

From Richard Wigg, Coimbra

Portugal's general election campaign ends tonight and the Socialists are redoubling their demands to the electorate for a governing majority. Their opponents in the ruling coalition, however, are concentrating on attacking each other. Polling is on Monday, anniversary of the 1974 Revolution.

In Coimbra, Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, the Social Democrat leader and Prime Minister, saw his supporters jeer his former coalition partners, the Christian Democrats, with as much enthusiasm as they boozed the opposition Socialists.

None the less the 47-year-old Coimbra University professor offered the electors a new coalition formula as the best way to prevent Portugal's Moscow-line Communists from forcing their way into a left-wing government.

Dr Mario Soares, the 58-year-old Socialist leader and former Prime Minister, adopts different tactics. He wore a black suit and



Professor Mota Pinto. At odds with his supporters.



Dr Soares. Black suit and doom-laden speech.

Bethel makes human rights plea to MEPs

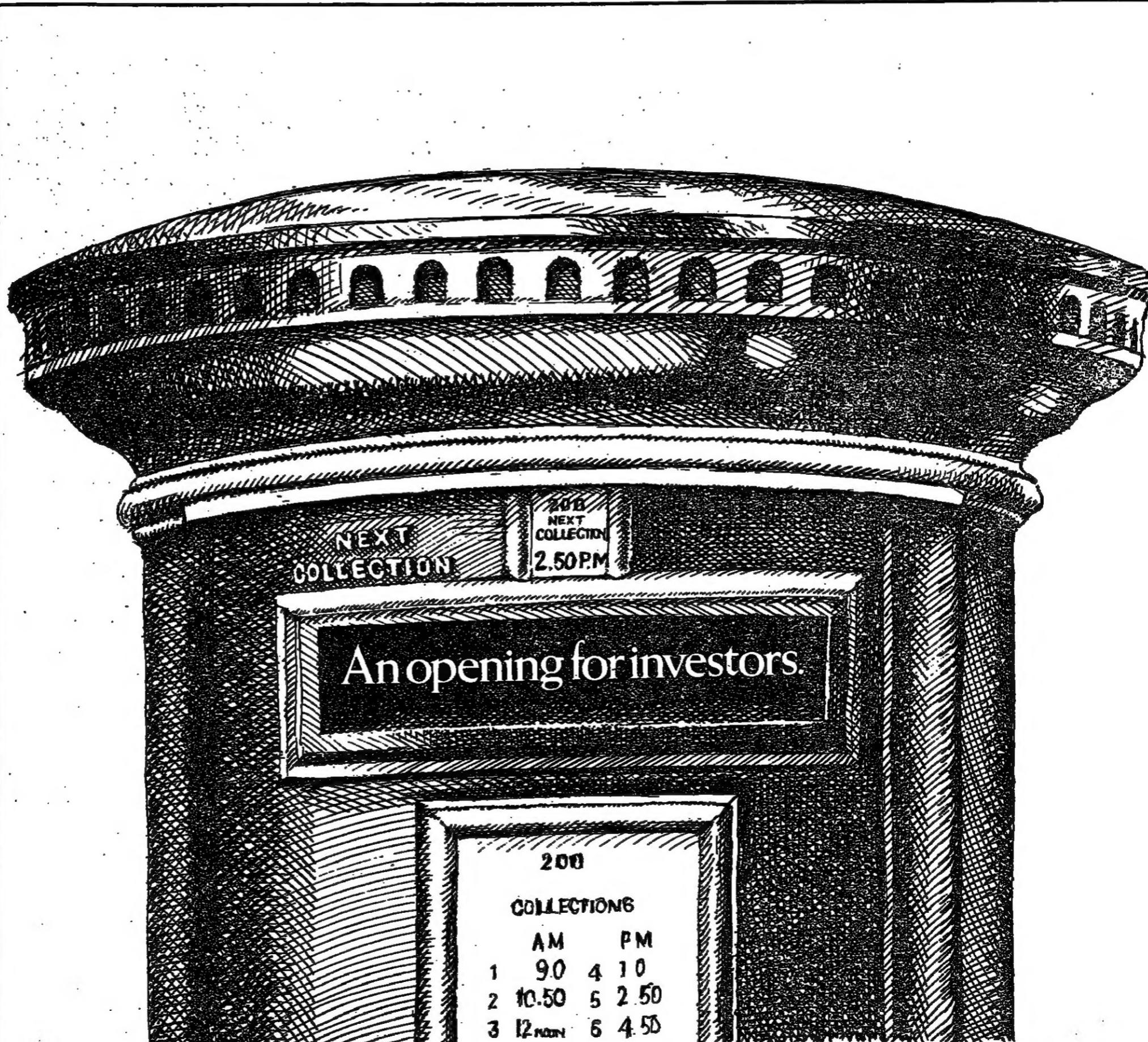
From Ian Murray, Brussels

Public pressure must be built up in order to force Western governments to take action on human rights, Lord Bethel, Conservative MEP for London North West, said on Thursday. The Foreign Office, he said, was very reluctant to get involved in the subject but public pressure could change that.

He was speaking at the end of the first inquiry carried out by the European Parliament into human rights and over which he had presided as chairman of the Parliament's Human Rights Working Group. Although he admitted the Parliament had no real powers in the area, it could influence public opinion.

It was particularly important for it to do this in attempts to make sure that the Eastern block countries observed the Helsinki Act and Lord Bethel said that because of the initiative of the European Parliament, two years ago experts from both East and West would now be consulting the follow-up to the Helsinki Act conference in Madrid.

The European Parliament, he



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Investment Account

Kremlin under siege: Expulsion from Australia, caught red-handed in America, naming names in Asia

Canberra orders Soviet diplomat to leave for threatening security

From Tony Duboisin, Melbourne

Australia ordered the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat yesterday alleging that he was a member of the KGB.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, told Dr Nikolai Sudarikov, the Soviet Ambassador, that Mr Valeriy Nikolayevich Ivanov, a first secretary at the embassy in Canberra, had infringed the conventions applying to the proper conduct of diplomats.

The Ambassador was told to arrange for Mr Ivanov to leave Australia within seven days.

"I pointed out that an accumulation of incidents since Mr Ivanov's arrival in Australia in 1981, now confirmed by information which has come to hand since the change of government, has led the Government to conclude that he is a professional intelligence officer of the Committee for State Security, the KGB," Mr Hayden said.

The Foreign Minister added that he had pointed out to the Soviet Ambassador that by his actions Mr Ivanov had threatened Australia's national security.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the Liberal leader, said that the expulsion had the support of the Opposition and was entirely correct.

The affair comes only a few weeks after election of Mr Bob Hawke, as Prime Minister. After his victory, he announced that Canberra was moving to re-establish normal relations with Moscow. The Liberal Government, which was defeated last month, had imposed restrictions on the relationship because of the Afghan invasion.

The Soviet Embassy said it categorically rejected what it called groundless accusations made by Mr Hayden and expressed bewilderment over the action taken by the Australian authorities.

WASHINGTON: Like a John Le Carré thriller, the latest uncovering of three Soviet spies in the United States raises almost as many questions as it answers, Nicholas Ashford writes.

Two of the main questions are: Is there a link between

expulsions ordered by the US and those ordered by Britain, France, Italy, Canada and now Australia? What impact will the expulsions on East-West relations which are already as cold as they have been since the Cuban missile crisis?

American sources said yesterday that, although there was considerable cooperation between Western intelligence agencies, the US expulsions were not directly linked to the European ones. They dismissed suggestions they were the result of information provided by Mr Vladimir Kuznetsov, a Soviet official who defected from Iran to Britain last year.

The same sources emphasize that the three American spy cases themselves were not directly related. One involved Mr Yevgeny Nikolayevich Barnyantsev, a lieutenant-colonel in the Soviet Army and a military intelligence officer, who was caught last Saturday removing eight rolls of undeveloped 35mm film from a tree in the countryside outside Washington.

The second incident involved Mr Aleksandr Nikolayevich Mikheyev, an official from the Soviet mission to the United Nations, who attempted to obtain classified information about American-Soviet relations from an aide of Republican Congressman Olympia Snowe of Maine.

In the third incident Mr Oleg Vadimovich Konstantinov, an intelligence officer attached to the Soviet mission in New York, was caught in Long Island earlier this month trying to obtain secret information about US weapons technology from an American who was working secretly for the FBI.

What is considered significant is that in two of the cases the Soviet spies were attempting to obtain information about weapons technology.

The US has been seeking to expand the list of high-technology items which Nato countries are prevented from selling to the Soviet block. The controls are implemented by the Paris-based coordinating committee on East-West trade.

BREST: The presence of two Soviet ships just off France's Atlantic strategic fleet base here could lead to renewed Franco-Soviet tension. Earlier this month France expelled 47 alleged spies, AFP reports.

Magazine identifies KGB's men in South-East Asia

From David Watta
Singapore

An Asian news magazine has named what it says are the KGB representatives in the region.

The Hongkong-based magazine *AsiaWeek* made the revelations in its latest issue after an investigation which was prompted by an offer of money to one of its correspondents to provide information from Jakarta. According to the magazine, its correspondent, Mr Zohar Abdoolcarim, was

offered up to \$100,000 a month for supplying information. The Russians must have considered him extremely well-informed to offer such money, but the correspondent refused.

The magazine says the Singapore representative of the KGB is Mr Vladimir Fedorovich Mikanov, a personal Counsellor at the embassy who is often seen at local press functions and speaks fluent English, Mandarin and French. He has previously been posted in Peking. The GRU (Soviet military intelligence) representative is said to be Mr Yevgeny Ignat'yevich Kuznetsov, Deputy Chief of Mission here.

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14 men seek ways to put life in EEC

From Ian Murray
Brussels

The 14 members of the European Commission retired to the Chateau Hulpe outside Brussels this weekend to try to produce a plan to revitalise the EEC with proposals for radically changing the way in which it raises and spends money.

The question of the Community budget has been an increasingly disruptive one in recent years, with Britain and West Germany arguing that they were being asked to pay more than their fair share of the EEC's expenses.

The urgency to come up with a blueprint this weekend is twofold. It is hard to see how the Community can continue beyond next year without running out of money, unless changes are agreed and Britain has made it clear it will cause real trouble if there is no concrete solution in view by the time of the European summit at the beginning of June.

On top of this, the Commission is aware there is a real danger that the European Parliament will use its power to dismiss all 14 members for incompetence later this year, if it fails to produce a satisfactory blueprint.

Mr Ivor Richards, the Commissioner in charge of social affairs, yesterday unveiled a scheme of the type likely to be under consideration at the weekend. This is a plan to create 2½ million jobs for young people under 25 in the EEC over the next five years.

Thorn's return: Two potentially contentious subjects are expected to dominate the Williamsburg economic summit next month. Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, is in Brussels yesterday after returning from Washington, where he met President Reagan.

The first was the need for the United States to do more to reduce interest rates and stabilize exchange rates. The second was the issue of East-West trade, with the United States anxious for other countries to adopt a tougher policy over deals with the Soviet block.

Shultz trip to revive US peace initiative

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, is to fly to the Middle East during the next few days, possibly as early as tomorrow, in an attempt to give new impetus to the talks on troop withdrawals from Lebanon, as well as to signal President Reagan's determination to press on with his Middle East peace initiative.

American officials yesterday were still working out details of his journey and it was still undecided whether or not because of the security problems he would go to Beirut. However, he is believed to want to go there, partly to "show the flag" after this week's devastating explosion outside the US Embassy, but also to underscore America's determination to achieve an early withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon.

Mr Shultz's itinerary is also expected to include Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He is due in Paris on May 9 for a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and may fly straight there from the Middle East.

Although a trip had been under consideration for some time, the embassy bombing and, more particularly, the recent refusal of King Hussein of Jordan to join the American-sponsored Middle East peace negotiations have made it necessary for him to make the journey now.

Many observers in the United States and the Middle East have written off the President's peace initiative as dead after King Hussein's action which resulted from a veto by radical elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

However, both President



Soldier's burial: Troops carrying the coffin of Lieutenant Zvi Maklis, killed in the Chouf mountains region of Lebanon. His and other recent deaths have increased pressure for a pull-out.

Reagan and Mr Shultz have emphasized their determination to press ahead with the US peace plan.

Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Deputy Secretary of State, and Mr Nicholas Veliotes, the Assistant Secretary of State responsible for the Middle East,

are already in Beirut, where they have gone to accompany home the bodies of the 16 Americans killed in the embassy blast.

JERUSALEM: Senior Israeli officials held an urgent meeting yesterday to discuss the

deadlock in negotiations with Lebanon on the withdrawal of troops. There is growing support here for the idea of a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to a 28-mile security zone in southern Lebanon as Israeli casualties continue to mount, Our Correspondent writes.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, led the unscheduled discussions at the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv, and received an up-to-date briefing on the state of the talks from Israel's negotiating team.

Reports after last Thursday's meeting in Haifa, Lebanon, suggested that the Israeli negotiators emerged frustrated and dispirited, with the impression growing that there was no way of breaking the current deadlock.

There are reports of growing support for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to the Awali river, which is expected to be discussed by the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow.

The death of three Israeli officers in Lebanon on Thursday has added to the urgency of an early solution to the problem.

The dilemma facing the Israeli leadership - which is reported to have emerged at yesterday's meeting in Tel Aviv - is how to square the desire for an early withdrawal with the achievement of a minimum security arrangement that would make the Begin Government's Lebanon policy credible.

TUNIS: A key meeting of the Palestinian leadership which ended early yesterday left open the possibility of new talks with Jordan, Palestinian sources said. They added that such talks would depend "on the evolution of the situation" in the Middle East, Reuter reports.

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Farm killings: 2 held

Harare (Reuters) - Two men have been arrested in connection with the murder of a white Zimbabwean senator, his daughter and a British visitor, a government spokesman said yesterday.

One of the men, allegedly part of a group of up to 30 rebels who raided the senator's ranch in Matabeland province, was also accused of murdering black woman, wife, Betty, was wounded.



Stockholm: Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, was seeking a united front from all the nation's political parties last night on a sharp protest to the Soviet Union against incursions by its submarine fleet into Swedish waters, Christopher Masey writes.

It is thought that the protest will be delivered to the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday, when a parliamentary commission of inquiry publishes its report into the incident last year in which two submarines were discovered off the top secret east coast naval base of Musko.

Sources close to the commission say that naval experts have identified both submarines and that the report will name the Soviet Union as the aggressor. There is also evidence to suggest that two new robot underwater vessels were launched from the submarines to spy on the Musko base.

Before boarding the aircraft, he said: "There will be an empty seat at Highbury. I am a great Arsenal fan. These days your teams are much better than ours and when I couldn't get to a match I watched Match of the Day."

Mr Chernayev, aged 34, who had been in London for nearly four years, was the sports organizer at the Soviet Embassy and in charge of the football team there.

Kick-offs end for kicked-out envoy

Mr Anatol Chernayev, a Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy with his son Aleksei, aged 11, and his wife Viktoriya, leaving Heathrow yesterday after being ordered out in retaliation for the expulsion from Moscow of a British journalist and an air attaché.

Of his expulsion Mr Chernayev said: "I am very sad. It came as a complete surprise. I've never been a spy - I'm a career diplomat and worked at the British desk of the Soviet Foreign Ministry before coming to London."

"This whole business is a game started by the British and picked up by the Nato countries, and I believe it is an attempt to disrupt the friendly relations between Soviet and British trade unions. I always tried to establish good relations

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THE ARTS

Theatre

Anguish of the nuclear Pooters

Something called the Coalition for Peace Through Security was giving Raymond Briggs free publicity last night, with loud-speakers blaring "Rule Britannia" from across the road and polite young men on the door of the Whitehall handing out literature against the CND.

If the security group had read *When the Wind Blows* they would have recognized Mr Briggs's characters as their natural allies.

Jim and Hilda Bloggs would be the first to see CND as the Red Menace if the papers said so, and I believe that a nuclear explosion can be blamed out by a rousing performance of "Land of Hope and Glory". They are any government's ideal citizens, a docile, uncompromising, inexhaustibly obedient pair of Little Englanders, gamely facing the prospect of megadeath in the spirit of VE Day, and confident that they will come smiling through with the help of the all-wise authorities and a nice cup of tea.

At the first threat of a preemptive strike ("Off not another strike" moans Hilda) Jim arms himself with a copy of *Protect and Survive* and sets about constructing the approved "Inner-Core-or-Refuge" by laying three unbroken doors against the outer wall. So far as comedy goes, that is Mr Briggs's tactic. He takes the smooth bureaucratic advice paragraph by paragraph and shows somebody



A nice cuppa: Ken Jones and Patricia Routledge as Jim and Hilda Bloggs

trying to carry it out in hurried detail.

The Refuge is about big enough for a litter of cats; plastic bags seem the solution to everything from excrement to the disposal of dead bodies; there is a long list of supplies and the couple are thrown into a panic by peanut butter as neither of them likes it. Then, with their preparations still unfinished, the bomb falls.

Patricia Routledge and Ken Jones at the Whitehall are the authentically harrowing sounds of human anguish in a situation in which we, like they, have no words to express.

The weakness of the production is that it still attempts to hold on to the vestiges of comedy: still characterizing the pair as nuclear-age Pooters, and still cracking jokes about taking trips to the chemists and waiting for the newspaper boy when such expectations must long have expired. Mr Jones partly gets around this by converting the compulsive need to look on the bright side from sheer thickness into solicitude for the wife who is steadily crumbling.

What emerges as a compensation is an emotional power never approached in the book: the sight of the couple standing silent and appalled in their garden and then remarking on the lovely day; or bisecting their last couple postcard when the water has run out and tenderly feeding the portions into each other's mouths. I have never seen a more painfully truthful account of human distress; and as it also may turn out to be yours and mine, this production ranks as an essential civic experience, as well as an unforgettable theatrical one.

Irving Wardle

Television
Too close for comfort

A dialogue of which Freddie Jones has one half presents something of a challenge to the actor who has the other, Mr Jones being a performer whose every expression and movement and whose considerable comic talent is likely to make his half appear predominant.

In Peter Lowe's *A Small Desperation* on BBC2 last night, Robert Burbridge faced up to this challenge remarkably well, getting away with, perhaps, 40 per cent of it. He was the head boy, Peter, son of a well-heeled socialist MP, facing up to Mr Jones's headmaster, a man made abrased by the abrasion of generations of schoolboys and whose final years before retirement have had the additional bemusement of a change

apparently more interested in that than in Peter's case. The balance shifts as the discussion centres more on the character of Peter's headmaster, the real head making the false assumption that Peter knew that he actually had been having an affair with his secretary. Knowing that, Peter presses for a concession.

It was a nicely written play affording Mr Jones, in the period of his verbal ascendancy, some witty lines, such as the one where, observing a dicey stroke at the nets, he observes: "I suppose he thinks that having paid for the edges as well as the middle, he might as well use them".

Dennis Hackett

WEEKEND CHOICE

James Bellini's film *Wise Man and the Wheel* (tomorrow, Channel 4, 10.15pm) smartly whips away the halo that Sir Richard Attenborough suspended over Gandhi's head. Great men of history, Mr Bellini declares, should be judged by the consequences of their beliefs, not by their deeds while they are still alive. His is not, however, a political judgment on Gandhi, although he passionately rebukes him for his political naivety over, for example, Mussolini's Italy. Mr Bellini comes up hard ("Gandhi's dreams were but the fantasies of old age") on the economic legacy that the charis-

matic Hindu left to his nation, particularly as it affected the home-spun cotton industry by which Gandhi set such store. Poverty, industrial chaos, and avaricious merchant class, one-party state. These are just a few of the grim minuses Mr Bellini comes up with to set against the glowing pluses in the Attenborough film.

A proud and affluent green city, says reporter Eric Robson about Glasgow, the subject of his film series that ends tomorrow night (BBC 2, 9.35). That is not, however, the picture that has emerged from his films because they have concentrated on the city's East

Peter Davall

Concert

Allegri Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Peter Carter, David Roth, Keith Lovell and Bruno Schrecker played two Schubert quartets on Thursday night. And, one by one, alas, their individual performing presences and the discrepancies between them claimed more attention than their disturbingly erratic performances, consistent only in their lack of any sense of style.

The over-assertive first violin of Peter Carter, the often self-effacing character of David Roth's second violin and Keith Lovell's viola, and the warm, if uneven, voice of Bruno Schrecker's cello united on this occasion in an unhappy combination of playing safe interpretatively with playing rough physically. Things were at their worst in the "Death and the Maiden" (D810), whose outer two movements, unnecessarily harshly led, did violence to the work's inner momentum by imposing on it a hard-driven external energy. The slow movement's theme and variations, on the other

hand, skinned the surface in both manner and matter.

It was less Mr Carter's tense, abrasive leadership and more the weakness of the inner parts that flattened the contours of the B flat Quartet D112. The work's heartbeat was dulled in the first two movements, and the pleasing fluidity of tempo between sections in the Andante lacked the support of a comparable sense of balance and flow in the part-writing itself.

That reluctance, particularly in the violins, to let their instruments speak, and the preference for forcing their lines upon themes it were, was not, thank goodness, shared by Gloria Saarinen who joined the four string players for Dvorak's Piano Quintet. Her playing was as warmly expansive, as lyrical and imaginative as the work itself. It was the greater pity that, with the exception of Keith Lovell's fleeting viola duet in the Andante, the players seemed to be so much of the time working in contest rather than in collaboration with her.

Hilary Finch

Radio

Hell is a deep, steady hum

Dame is a hard man to follow, so it was ambitious - maybe even rash - of Peter Howell to take *Inferno* as the starting point for his *Inferno Revisited* (Radio 4, April 17; producer, Brian Hodgson, and Howell himself, one of the BBC Radiophonic Workshop's contributions to its own Silver Jubilee).

The programme was conceived as a conducted tour for a party of sightseers. Alec McCowen was the latter-day Virgil, guide to a region which was made to bear much the same sort of relation to Dante's teeming conurbation as a ghost city to its former metropolis. So we heard the awesome inscription above the gate: "Per me si va nella citta dolente . . ." declaimed as in the mouths of wharfs. "Hell", the guide informed us, "has been cancelled due to lack of interest".

But, as we were to find, not quite. As the party descended - morale deteriorating as it went - Howell conveyed the distinct impression that the City of Dis had not utterly gone out of business. It was at the point of its evocation of Cocytus that the programme made its greatest impression. It did this by what were apparently the simplest means, namely a steady, deep hum which, whether because of its context, its associations (the London Underground at 4 am) or some inherent quality of its own, suggested a Hell by no means cancelled but either patiently awaiting its opportunity, or - more unnerving - working through some other, unsuspected outlet.

In other respects, however, *Inferno Revisited* offered a good deal that was less successful. For instance, the gnostic associations of what sounded like a giant thermal spring in Circle III were a bit unfortunate, but I think the enterprise was at its weakest in the key areas of format and script. As Howell had conceived it, the guide was the only speaker. Yes, we heard the tourists but as a sort of rubble-babble in the middle distance, expressing without too much conviction various gradations of disbelief, such as those as they had depended on the rhetorical questions of the guide. These, combined with his repeated exhortations to them to pull themselves together, became increasingly tiresome as the programme continued and

the rest of the writing simply did not seem to be robust and resonant enough to compensate. So here was a brave attempt,

worth doing, but very mixed in outcome. In the meantime an unqualified Workshop success, Desmond Briscoe's celebration of Charles Cauley, *By St Thomas Water, seems unable to find a taker. There ain't no justice.*

Perhaps, if anybody can be persuaded to transmit it during 1983, Briscoe's beautiful programme will follow in the footsteps of his *A Wall Walks Slowly* and score a resounding hit next year at what are now the Sony Radio Awards. The first of these affairs to be held under Japanese sponsorship reached its climax last Wednesday in the London Hilton.

As to the awards themselves, although the BBC bore off the lion's share, Independent Local Radio must be feeling pretty pleased with itself. Manchester's Piccadilly Radio, for example, won both Best Documentary and Best Community Service Programme prizes, while Radio Clyde's splendid play, *Till All the Seas Run Dry*, was one of the top three for Best Drama Production as well as carrying Mary Riggans to number one position as Best Actress. The actual award for Best Production was won by Cherry Cookson for her handling of Marjorie Wade's glittering treatment of the life of Percy Grainger. *Over the Hills and Far Away*.

However, I think that from drama's point of view the most gratifying aspect of the whole event has been to see the wide range of sources involved. Though the Best Actor title went to a Radio 3 production - John Nettles in *Mirror Image* - it was the World Service and Alan Plater who took the Best Play prize with *The Journal of Yessillo Bognanovic* (with any luck, we'll now hear this delightful play in the UK) and there were "top three" nominations not only from the distinguished drama department in Northern Ireland, but from other local services: BBC Radio Leeds, and from the Corporation's African Service. I don't think there have ever been drama awards for radio that owed less to broadcasting House.

David Wade

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It pays to take a fresh look at

FIAT

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THE TIMES DIARY

Black Mark

When intending to attend the all-white premiere of *Gandhi* in South Africa, Sir Richard Attenborough stressed the importance of the film's being shown uncut in that country. It is worth remarking, then, that the film's South African scenes are inaccurate.

One shows Gandhi being beaten by South African police for burning a passbook. History has no record of this. According to Louis Fischer's biography, Gandhi was arrested on countless occasions, and beaten up twice: once in 1908 by Pathan Indians who considered he had sold out to Smuts, and once by a white mob when he landed at Durban in 1897. On that occasion he was actually rescued by the wife of a police superintendent and given a police escort.

A propos Gandhi's regard for black Africans, of course, the film omits his role in raising an Indian Volunteer Force to serve with the British in the Kaffir wars, and his dogged insistence that they should be in the very thick of the fray.

In reserve

In circumstances of discreet privacy, Margaret Thatcher had lunch at Christie's this week. She did not seem interested in buying anything, so perhaps she is selling, and contemplating a novel form of privatization of the nationalized industries. Heavens! The Victoria & Albert Museum is still a government institution. The sooner we hurry it into trusteeship the better, I should think.

Marching orders

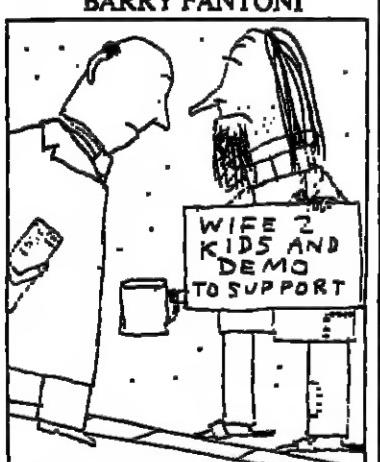
The approaching bicentenary of Simon Bolívar is to be made the opportunity for some government fence-mending in South America. Among the lectures, seminars and ceremonies planned in half a dozen British cities will be a wreath-laying by the Duke of Kent "on behalf of the British people" at Bolívar's statue in Belgrave Square. Bolívar came to London in 1810, and based some of his political reforms on the British system.

He thought so highly of the contribution of his British legion of volunteers to his victory at Carabobo in 1821 that he gave the British Army the right in perpetuity to march through the streets of Bogotá in full battle regalia. The right was last exercised after John Blashford-Snell's Darien expedition.

Croaked?

The cancellation of Stephen Sondheim's *The Frogs* at the Bloomsbury Theatre next month means this version of Aristophanes' play written in the mid-1960s still awaits its first professional production. It was originally done for the end-of-term celebrations at Yale University and took place in the campus swimming pool with a cast including the university water polo team. There was also a guest actress from a nearby college: Meryl Streep. The London Frogs now have little to show for their project save a frog haircut which was created for them.

BARRY FANTONI



● A seminar of the Association of Independent Museums today should be a hallowed event. According to the invitations (in two places) it is being held at the Museum of East Anglican Life.

Work this out

Readers complain that *The Times* has misprints, but I notice from my *Guardian* yesterday that a condition of the Argentine relatives' visit to the Falklands is that "the Red Cross should smother meek the names of the passengers". I hope to find that the nimble fingers of *Times* operatives are up to the challenge of reproducing this interesting neologism accurately.



Entries are fluttering in for my competition to design a new flag for the European Community more exciting than the confusing Council of Europe one it is intended to adopt. Some are garish, others downright rude. Suggestions for a motif include a simpering pot, intertwined thumbs on noses, a 12-legged camel trying to jump a tariff barrier, and a frog rampant. All are much more imaginative than those suggested in a French opinion poll which were (in order of public popularity) a sunburst, a tree, a phoenix, some latticework, an eagle, a cross, and a bull. Any entry suggesting that these emblems be incorporated in the design may be disqualified, but I am glad to say that to date none has.

PHS

The article on "John Gilpin", announced in yesterday's *Times*, has been held over.

"When I had entered the back room in the Swiss bank, and turned the pages of those volumes, my doubts gradually dissolved. I am now satisfied they are authentic."

Secrets that survived the Bunker

by Hugh Trevor-Roper



cance of this archive? Why did Hitler keep such a daily record? How does its discovery affect our interpretation of events, and of Hitler himself?

First of all, we have to come to terms with the fact that Hitler was a diarist – almost, we may say (given the other pressures on his time) a compulsive diarist. The hitherto accepted idea that after his release from prison in 1924 he had stopped writing by hand is a myth.

In fact, we must envisage him, every night, after he had apparently gone to bed – after his servant Helga Linge had entered in his engagement book the word *Schluss* (which was often at 2.00 or 3.00 in the morning) – sitting down to write his daily record; and perhaps more too, for the archive contains not only the diaries but whole books by Hitler – books on Jesus Christ, on Frederick the Great, on himself (the three subjects which seem equally to fascinate megalomaniac Germans) – and a third volume of *Mein Kampf*. If Hitler (as he said in 1942) had long ago found writing by hand a great effort, that may be not so much because he was out of practice as because he already suffered from writer's cramp.

It is agreeable to think that, while Goebbels, striding to and fro in his office, was dictating, at high speed, his version of the events of the day, Hitler, alone in his bedroom, was secretly scribbling his own rival version. But why, we ask, did he do it?

To answer the question we must discard the old idea of Hitler as a mere opportunist, living politically from hand to mouth, and recognize that he was indeed, as he always maintained, a "philosopher". He read much, he wrote much, and he thought much. The quality of his reading, his writing, and his thought may be questioned, but there can be no doubt of the power of his mind. He was impressed by it himself. He saw himself almost as a unique historical phenomenon.

"At long intervals," he wrote in *Mein Kampf*, "it may occasionally happen that the practical politician and the political philosopher are one"; and he added that such a man could not expect to be understood by "every philistine". "He reaches out towards ends that are incomprehensible only by the few" – and by "posturity, for whom he also works."

"The few" and "posturity" ... It was because Hitler believed that his achievement in history was incomprehensible to contemporaries that he was so determined to appeal beyond them to posterity. Only posterity could appreciate a "world-phénoménon": a man who, like another, understood the forces of history and could, by understanding them, and by sheer will-power, control them.

This sublime confidence inspired his immediate disciples. Goebbels could criticize him in his absence but was invariably re-inspired by personal contact. Hess, in the dock at Nuremberg, broke his silence only to extol "the greatest son whom Germany has ever produced". Bormann, in his private letters, insisted that Hitler was "superhuman": "he towers over us like Mount Everest".

But Hitler was not prepared to leave his message to posterity in the hands even of these devoted disciples. He was determined to speak it directly. Hence his books, which, after *Mein Kampf*, for immediate tactical reasons, he chose not to publish. Hence his periodic "political testaments", which – except for the last – remained secret. Hence his "table talk", unobtrusively recorded by Bormann for a future record. Hence also his diary which was to be, as he told Baur, "*ein Zeugnis für die Nachwelt*", a testimony for posterity. We can understand, in these circumstances, his *cry de cœur* when he thought that it had been destroyed in that crashed plane in the Erzgebirge.

The archive still bears the evidence of its adventure, for although most of the documents are intact, 300 of the 700 pictures and drawings by Hitler were destroyed in the crash. It now remains for us to ask what is the historical significance of this external and circumstantial history of this extraordinary archive: a history which, together with the internal character of the documents and their context in the archive of which they are part, seems to me to constitute clear proof of their authenticity.

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cance of the dramatic circumstances of its discovery, to see the diary in isolation, as a new revelation, perhaps as a correction of accepted views. That would be a mistake. Clear-sighted though he could be, Hitler was never one to yield to inconvenient evidence. Like Goebbels, he wrote propaganda, not objective history. He recorded what he wished posterity to believe; and no doubt he omitted what he wished to be overlooked. A man who believes that the human will can bend the course of history is not likely to submit to the correction of petty facts.

Therefore Hitler's diaries must be read no less critically than Goebbels' diaries, or any other historical evidence. Where they conflict with received opinions, they must not necessarily yield to those opinions, but equally they must not automatically prevail over them. The evidence for the received opinions must be dismantled and the new evidence treated as one more element to be weighed and tested in relation to it before the pattern is reconstructed. To treat Hitler's evidence as over-riding other evidence, except in isolated areas, is absurd. It is to introduce the *Führerprinzip* into history – in other words, to play his game.

One particular episode which will need to be examined very carefully is the case of Rudolf Hess. There is, as I have said, a whole volume on the case of Hess in which Hitler, as it seems, takes responsibility for Hess's flight. But we must not jump to premature conclusions. There are many mysteries in the case of Hess.

 There is a whole volume on the case of Hess, in which Hitler, as it seems, takes responsibility for Hess's flight

Perhaps it is true that Hitler, in his eagerness for peace with Britain, and his ignorance of British unity, secretly ordered the adventure which, surprisingly, disowned before Hess was known even to have arrived in Britain, and that Hess, ever since, as a perfect boy-scout, has feigned madness rather than betray his Führer. But before leaping to that conclusion we must know exactly what kind of contact Hitler authorized. Was it merely, as historians have hitherto maintained, a secret approach through private friends or did it really include, in detail, that hare-brained adventure?

Similarly we may note that there is no specific file – and I should be surprised if, in all those diaries, there is any specific entry – devoted to the mass murder of the Jews. Hitler, as we know, was determined that his name and his authority should never be associated with that squalid business; and in his "testimony for posterity" he is unlikely to have owned to a policy from which, at the time, he took such pains to distance himself. But the circumstantial evidence on this subject overpowers the elaborate silence with which he sought to protect his name.

These and many other questions will engage the interest of historians when they can pick over this astonishing archive which has now, after nearly 40 years, emerged from the wreckage of the Third Reich. The secrecy which enveloped it during Hitler's lifetime, the dramatic circumstances of its loss in 1945, and of its rediscovery today, are a reminder that the historical record is never closed. Who knows what further ghosts may still emerge from that grave?

Hugh Trevor-Roper, Lord Dacre of Glanton, is Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. He is the author of many books on Hitler, including *The Last Days of Hitler*, and was commissioned by Churchill at the end of the Second World War to determine whether Hitler was alive.

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Hitler and Hess in Berlin in 1932 – the Führer's archive covers the years from the "struggle for power" to 1945. Right: Martin Bormann (top) and Hitler's pilot Hans Baur – Bormann's handwriting helps to authenticate the diaries and a casual remark by Baur set a researcher on their trail. Goebbels:



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FRANCE'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL

If you want a government which will take a strong anti-Soviet line, emphasize solidarity with the United States, increase defence spending, particularly on nuclear weapons, even when other programmes are being cut, and have little or no trouble with public opinion, what should you do? Answer: (1) leave Nato; (2) elect a Socialist-Communist coalition government.

A word of caution, though. It may be advisable to have a seventeen-year pause between stage one and stage two. Also, the formula has so far been applied in only one country, whose people have many exceptional qualities, not least among them *le goût du paradoxe*. Its success in more humdrum, literal-minded countries cannot be guaranteed. Meanwhile, the feats performed by President Mitterrand and his defence minister, M. Charles Hernu, continue to arouse the envy of conservatives and the perplexity of fellow-socialists almost everywhere outside the Hexagon - a phrase which the French use to describe the shape of their country, not of their defence ministry.

This week the French cabinet approved a five-year military spending programme - something more than a white paper, since once approved by parliament it will have the force of law. It provides for an increase in defence spending of eleven per cent in real terms over the period 1984-1988, and so for a small increase in the percentage of the gross national product allocated to defence from 4.2 to over 4.3, using Nato criteria.

M. Hernu's plans are so ambitious that experts are wondering whether such an increase can really be enough to finance them all. He proposes to moderate

Likewise, the conventional land forces have to be prepared to fight in Germany - something that is more easily acceptable to German public opinion. Here M. Hernu's concern is to widen the range of military options available to the French government by constituting a "force d'action et d'aide rapide" (FAAR), fifty thousand strong, which can be deployed either in Europe or overseas. The price of this will be a reduction of 22,000 in the overall strength of the army - less than had been feared but enough to keep alive the anxiety of those critics who fear that France is accentuating the West's unhealthy dependence on nuclear weapons.

The reality is that at present, by Government edict, 4,000 jobs are being retained in Scotland to do the work which could be done more economically in South Wales, at a cost to the tax-payer estimated by Mr Jenkins, the Secretary of State for Industry, at £100m a year.

That Government decision could also result in new investment at Port Talbot being held up. (Under the European Commission's state aids code, which the Government has strongly supported, new investment has to be offset by reductions in capacity elsewhere.) This is vital if BSC is to become more cost competitive, meet steel users' increasingly exacting quality requirements and be able to provide secure employment for its workers in South Wales in the future.

The Raverscraig "slabs for the USA" scheme would help to solve some of these problems. It would provide secure employment for 2,000 men in Scotland, additional work to South Wales and profits to BSC. By allowing the closure of surplus rolling mill capacity in Scotland, it would remove the obstacle to European Commission approval of new investment at Port Talbot. The £100m of taxpayers' money saved could also be used for badly needed new infrastructure investment, creating demand for labour in steel and many other industries.

If BSC are prevented from getting the job, no doubt its competitors elsewhere in the world would be happy to oblige US Steel. It is that what we want?

Yours faithfully,
J. F. SAFFORD, Director,
British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council,
16 Berwyn Road, Richmond, Surrey.
April 20.

From Sir Harold Wilson, FRS, MP for Huyton (Labour)

Sir, I should like to correct one or two passages in the report in your issue of April 20, of my reply to questions at an informal press conference in Moscow, and my references there to the Trotskyist threat.

My decision not to stand again is not new and has nothing to do, as your piece seems to suggest, with Trotsky in Huyton. The constituency Labour Party there has consistently kept the extreme left-wing faction in check.

During the last general election I stated publicly that the 1979 contest would be my last in the constituency - on the assumption that the result of the election at national level would be to send to Westminster a viable government majority, capable of surviving for a full parliamentary term. Mrs Thatcher's victory made it clear that this would be the case.

On two occasions, one quite recent, when a left-wing faction attempted a takeover, the constituency party reacted vigorously and successfully resisted the left-wing bid. My successor as prospective candidate was responsible on both occasions for motions which defeated the left wing's manoeuvre by a substantial and unchallengeable majority.

Private schools have a right to demand security of tenure, but beyond that, there must be doubt about any new moves to redirect public spending - either to parents through assisted places, or straight to schools. Such moves all too readily look like means of easing the burden of fees for affluent parents - or easing the consciences of liberal-minded headmasters, embarrassed at the high concentrations of their pupils at Oxbridge, the Bar, the House of Commons, the Civil Service and the City.

Private schools in England and Wales take six per cent of children, but only a small number are Roman Catholic. For - the spirit of Maynooth updated - the religious compromise set out in the 1944 Education Act has been remarkably successful; through "voluntary-aided status", it has allowed the Roman Catholic schools a full measure of diocesan participation, along with a just measure of state support and incorporation within necessary planning procedures, while Church of

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM

Thanks to those exemplars of Victorian values who, Brougham said, "hate the Established Church more than they love education", Britain had to wait until the twentieth century before a universal publicly-provided system of schooling was introduced. Unlike the churches in France and Germany, the denominations in nineteenth-century Britain prevented the growth of a national system. An important result was that the English middle classes had no schools of their own. They turned to the classical public schools and founded a tradition of private education based on the aristocratic principles of the Clarendon schools and their cheaper imitators. School became a touchstone of social and economic advancement: in France, by comparison, it is *la famille* but rarely *école* (unless a *grande école*).

Abroad, private education grew mainly as an ecclesiastical response to state secularism. In the countries of the European Community, private education is predominantly confessional. This fact vitiates a not very creditable attempt this week by the Independent Schools Information Service - no slouch at the techniques of opinion guidance - to argue that Britain has a smaller proportion of children being educated privately and to use that assertion as a springboard for demands for state aid

and protection. In a pamphlet produced by a distinguished former headmaster, Mr Peter Mason, of Manchester Grammar School, there are some unhappy elisions.

The missing dimension is the still fierce commitment in continental countries to church-governed education. In France, about 95 per cent of all private schools are Roman Catholic; many were established during the Third Republic and reflect in some measure the virulence of anti-clericalism in that era: on the one side, and the Church's hatred of the secular politics of the Revolution, on the other. In West Germany, some 310,000 of the 540,000 children in private schools are in Catholic establishments: in other words, the lay private sector in that country represents barely two per cent of the total.

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SURVIVAL TEST FOR SOTHEBY'S

Most of Sotheby's staff seem agreed that to be owned and run by Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid would destroy the company as they knew it and take pride in it. Even if their assessment of the Americans who have launched a takeover bid for the company is wrong-headed, their conclusion is now probably correct. For Sotheby's is only as good at art auctioneering as its team of experts, and the best of them are virtually committed to leaving the firm if the takeover goes through.

Two questions need to be asked at this stage of the takeover battle. Is Sotheby's so important a national institution that its survival really matters to Britain? And, can it be saved?

Sotheby's style of doing business in its years of prosperity had many critics. Extracurricular activities such as launching a cigarette called "Sotheby's" or acting as art investment adviser to the British Rail Pension Funds were considered of questionable morality. The firm tended arrogantly to steamroller little clients in their pursuit of the big fish, while their accent on publicity and showmanship led many buyers to burn their fingers in the art market.

Despite the ballyhoo, Sotheby's attracted and retained a team of experts of outstanding

quality in fields ranging from Chinese porcelain to Impressionist pictures, violin bows to Medieval manuscripts. It was on these men and women that Sotheby's success was built. And Sotheby's success is in large part responsible for Britain's dominant role in the world art market.

Thus Sotheby's survival in its present form matters to Britain, but is it still possible? A succession of miscalculations by the existing board and senior management have put this very much in doubt. They have allowed the internally-owned shareholding to run down to only 17 per cent, thus leaving themselves open to predators, and turned away more acceptable purchasers because they did not foresee this bid.

The bid price of 520p per share appears to overvalue Sotheby's as a business as far as its prospects for the next five years can now be assessed. It is likely that a majority of the shareholders will accept the offer - though not the 90 per cent the Americans say they are looking for, by the first closing day of May 4. Sotheby's best chance of survival now seems to lie with persuading Mr Cogan and Mr Swid that they cannot make a go of it and should pull out.

This is an extraordinary achievement for a British firm and it has had tangible results in the form of foreign currency earnings for Britain. The market is now so well established that it can probably survive without Sotheby's. Nevertheless, the collapse of the giant would send out waves rather than ripples.

Art dealing and auctioneering is one field of business in which Britain has excelled since the second world war. Throughout Sotheby's has led the way. By demonstrating that major works of art could be sold by public auction, as an alternative to the private deal, Sotheby's began to attract art collections to London for sale from around the world. Some of the business was attracted to Christie's, and London dealers, who found themselves at the centre of the action, grew in number and expertise.

In a second phase Sotheby's pioneered the idea of holding sales abroad and entered the American market by buying Parke-Bernet, New York's main auctioneering firm. Christie's and Phillips followed Sotheby's to America and in their train a number of European art dealers have opened up in New York. The American art market has to a significant extent been fashioned by Sotheby's.

Aid to Third World

From Mr James Murphy

Sir, Professor Bauer and Yamey, authors of "Why we should close our purse to the Third World" (feature, April 11), have demonstrated once again an almost obsessive enthusiasm for discriminating official development assistance to the Third World. Over the years, Professor Bauer has indeed made this intellectual idiosyncrasy into a new economic discipline all its own.

I feel your readers should be urged not to take the professor's premises, arguments or conclusions at face value, nor should they believe that their motives in seeking to break our confidence in aid are totally academic in character. Their pursuit of the facts may appear to be objective, but underneath they are convinced ideologues with a particular vision of how things are and how things ought to be.

Not for the first time, Bauer and Yamey have managed to write an article on development in which not one solitary shred of sympathy or concern is expressed for those hundreds of millions of people facing

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Preserving jobs at Ravenscraig

From the Director of the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council

Sir, Why do you present the scheme for BSC to supply slabs from Ravenscraig to the USA as simply one which will destroy 2,000 jobs in Scotland, as in your main news item (April 20)?

The reality is that at present, by Government edict, 4,000 jobs are being retained in Scotland to do the work which could be done more economically in South Wales, at a cost to the tax-payer estimated by Mr Jenkins, the Secretary of State for Industry, at £100m a year.

That Government decision could

Virtues of a fixed parliamentary term

From Lord Shavroos, QC

Sir, Mr Denis Young in his amusing letter (April 21) is correct in saying that the election of a Parliament for a fixed term would not avoid what he calls "election fever". Experience in the United States, where there is an election every two years for part of the legislature, demonstrates the inevitably rather stabilizing effect of the run-up to the poll. But fixed term Parliaments would at least avoid the uncertainty and speculation which is to the detriment of markets and exchange rates, etc.

The reality is that at present, by Government edict, 4,000 jobs are being retained in Scotland to do the work which could be done more economically in South Wales, at a cost to the tax-payer estimated by Mr Jenkins, the Secretary of State for Industry, at £100m a year.

That Government decision could

also result in new investment at Port Talbot being held up. (Under the European Commission's state aids code, which the Government has strongly supported, new investment has to be offset by reductions in capacity elsewhere.) This is vital if BSC is to become more cost competitive, meet steel users' increasingly exacting quality requirements and be able to provide secure employment for its workers in South Wales in the future.

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Yours faithfully,

J. F. SAFFORD, Director,

British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council,

16 Berwyn Road, Richmond, Surrey.

April 20.

Nobody can doubt that the

Police stressed that such a right

could not be given to the police, but

that we should not be treated less favourably because of our lack

of industrial muscle.

It will be interesting to see

whether, at the end of the day, there

is parity of treatment between the

police and the firemen.

Yours faithfully,

PETER TANNER, Secretary,

Police Federation of England and Wales,

15-17 Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

April 19.

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Yours faithfully,

R. A. NOAKES,

(Sometime HM Consul, Tunisia), The Barn Cottage, Dean, Oxford.

April 15.

Along with the Fire Brigades Union, the Police Federation feels

that the increase of 4 per cent

imposed by the Government is excessive. However, it is interesting to note that the local authorities have put forward a suggestion that the increase should be phased so that one half falls in this year, and afterwards renamed Consular Anglia.

These are the same employers

who insisted, along with the Home

Secretary, that the full 4 per cent

increase should be taken from the

police at the same time as their pay

was increased on September 1 last

year. Our offer to pay an additional

1½ per cent from last September, with further talks on the final amount, was rejected without

discussion.

During the last general election I

stated publicly that the 1979 contest

would be my last in the constituency

- on the assumption that the result

THE TIMES

Saturday

2, 3
Travel: Iceland's quiet culture and spectacular wilds; walking the byways of historic York

4
Values: Pools, patios and barbecues; In the Garden: Roses; Drink: Appetite sharpeners

5
Collecting oriental carpets; Review: Rock records of the month; Theatre and Galleries

7, 8
Music and Films, The Week Ahead, Bridge, Chess, Family Life on reading for children

23-29 APRIL 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

This is the urban jungle and you, the cyclist, are the prey; a succulent meal on wheels for all those bloodthirsty, speed-crazed products of an internal-combustion society whose one ambition in life is to have you for breakfast. Tony Samstag and David Altheer offer down-to-earth advice on what it costs to equip yourself against the enemy and the elements and roam free.

So you are going to buy a bicycle for commuting, shopping trips and weekends. You are really going to save money, but that will get fit, aren't you?

Well, yes, but if you do as so many do, and just buy a used three-speed model for £30, you will discover it does not quite work out that way. At worst, you will become a statistic among the 300 or so cyclists who die on British roads every year, or the 25,000 odd injured; at best, you will find it might have been wiser to buy a bus pass.

A much-ridden bike can break down more often than a church auction lawn-mower and hit your pocket harder than a wallet full of one pound coins. The tyres will probably be worn beyond a thread and, unless you get a kick on one of fixing punctures, will have to be replaced. A good set will cost between £2.60 and £4.60 per tyre, and the tubes £1.50 to £2. Modern tubes, by the way, are made of butyl, which is supposed to be more airtight than rubber. Unfortunately, this means also that puncture patches do not stick as easily as on the old type.

The bike being old, the saddle is likely to give you a hard ride. After your first aching week, you will be wanting to lay out between £4.60 and £13.70 on a new seat. And once you are sitting comfortably, you will want to stop comfortably: new brake blocks will cost between 60p and £2 a pair.

But let me be optimistic and suppose your bargain bike is a transport of delight, and you have been converted to the joys of cycling. Wonderful, but I'm sorry, there is a black cloud overhead and as soon as it bursts over you, you are going to have to open your wallet once more.



Many are the anti-social measures on which cyclists splash out — ludicrous all-enveloping capes that turn the rider into a two-wheel tepee, shiny mackintoshes that would disgrace Colombo, the unkempt television cop, £200 Burke's with telltale smatterings of cycle grease, and more — but with one common feature: not one of them is guaranteed to keep you dry.

Therein lies the secret. Accept that you are going to get wet. Quite often. Beware of the much-quoted "statistics" that on average cyclists in England and Wales get wet on only nine journeys a year. Already since January 1, I have had seven drenchings.

So in the expectation of the occasional soaking, wear a pair of rough trousers and an old natural-fibre jacket (plastic "sweat" too much), keeping good trousers or dress at your work-place. Or carry good clothes in a bag and change later. For cycling, I bought a tracksuit bottom for a fiver. The ultimate solution is a waterproof and condensation-free jacket and trousers. But the price! A "suit" in such a material costs £95.

Bicycle books, always speaking dauntingly of maintenance being carried out every month, I prefer to have my bicycle overhauled at a repair shop every six months, but you may prefer to do it yourself. In which case you must dip in to your pocket yet again. A tool kit will cost about £10.

Motorcyclists are legally obliged to wear helmets, but cyclists are wearing them more and more voluntarily. My Bell helmet cost me £35 while on holiday in San Francisco. It looks silly but if it prevents my head being crushed in a crash I'll be smiling. A cheaper alternative is the Brancile, available in Britain for £1.73.

One extra with little to do with safety, but which you must have, is a basket. The wicked basket favoured by Sloane Rangers looks stylish but tends to sag and may eventually push your front mudguard out of the wheel. So buy a detachable plastic-covered basket, £4.80, or a fixed rear basket.

The next thing the novice cyclist notices is a kind of creeping paranoia. I say "kind of" because it is justified: motorists do hate cyclists, especially when they nip through rush-hour jams. The sensible pedaller reacts by showing how very safety-conscious he or she is.

Sometimes safety lies in deterrence and for that you can



The almost free guide to free-wheeling

The hardest decision, however, is the bike itself. Buy second-hand if you insist, but have it checked thoroughly first — some bicycle shops will do this for a small fee, and fit it out with the items I have been describing. The total cost will come to much more than anyone will have told you, but you will be a safer and happier David Altheer writes.

Hundreds of brands and models of bicycle are available, but your first decision should be about what type is right for you. Do you want a bike with:

Small wheels, fold-in frame; Three-speed hub gears, heavy frame;

Five-speed derailleurs, heavy frame;

As above, light frame; Ten-speed derailleurs, heavy frame?

The first two types invariably have upright handlebars, but

don't be too snooty about them. They are fine in traffic, particularly where you have to keep your balance and change gears while turning. The last three will have drop handlebars (although you can have upright fitted) and are also available with a mixte frame, i.e., the crossbar is low enough to enable the rider to wear a skirt but not so low as to make the bike unstable.

A folding bike is handy for carrying on trains or being stored in a small flat or office, but harder to propel than a large-wheel bike. A good model costs £80 to £170.

The three-speed, weighing in at around a hefty 41lb, is the least trouble mechanically because the gears are sealed and require only regular oiling and one second's simple adjustment now and then. The heavy, wide-rimmed wheels cope well with town and country potholes; the disadvantages are a bumpy ride and heavy going on hills. Cost: £95 upwards.

You will go faster up hills, and on flat stretches, with a five-speed bike. A heavy frame and forks model — cost about £280 — may cruise happily through potholes but you will still be passed by a five-speed

lightweight bike, which costs about £125. Console yourself with the thought that you will probably break fewer spokes than the lightweight model.

If you get a 10-speed, you should certainly buy a light-weight. Cost: about £160. The

miles will slip by so effortlessly, but be warned, it will need much more maintenance than a three-speed. Manuals offer long lists of finicky jobs you should devote your weekends to, and when things go wrong, you will be spending again.

● Taking both extremes of bike, this is how the figures add up:

Basic three-speed bicycle (or small-wheel fold-up)	£25
minor	5.85
pre-set pump	7.95
tools	10.00
helmet	11.73
basket	4.80
"lollipop"	(for 10-speed lightweight, rear carrier and basket necessary: £25)
reflective sash	4.75
spoke reflector	1.24
dynamo lights	15.50
battery lights	7.60
two extra reflectors	2.20
bell	0.80
Total extras	£91.62
Total of basic bike with extras	£166.62
Total extras for expensive bike	£95.82
Total of expensive bike with extras	£255.82

● The consoling thought is that you may be able to buy some of the extras more cheaply, possibly by mail order. In my opinion, you should not, however, skimp on the list; for safety, the above items are essential.

● The horrifying thought is that if you get hooked on cycling, you may want to buy a really expensive bike. Start by looking in the £450 range he prepared to go to £2,000.

The dashing young executive

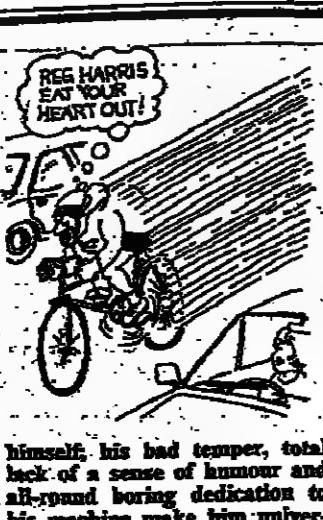


He cuts a dashing, if dour, figure on his Bickerton or his Brompton, although (as he would be the first to admit) he really is rather old for this sort of thing. He is well dressed, usually greying at the temples, and sits on his preposterous contraption bolt upright with that air of alert stupidity characteristic of certain breeds of dog. His pace is sedate, and he happily allows more competitive types to pass. He may have a rear-view mirror, thereby obviating the need for nudged head-swivelling at all that overtaking traffic, but safety devices are generally few and tasteless. The executive type took his cycle to the train in the sort of something expensive and powerful, like a BMW. Women tend to smile gently when he passes, as at a well-dressed man who has left his flies undone; his fellow men, on the other hand, have been known to jeer and occasionally to throw things.

The health and safety freak

To begin with, he wears a skid lid with a sort of whirling thing on top. Married to the whirling is this anoroid affair with lights winking on and off. A Sam Browne belt in go-faster fluorescent yellow contrasts with Da-Glo red clips round the ankles. Towing reflectors spin round attached to the spokes, and there is another sticking out perpendicularly, such as to leave its scratchy spur along the side of any car careless enough to come within range. To the rear, where most people carry books, a steel spring clip holds a first aid box complete with date-stamped anti-tetanus vaccine. Overall is a highly visible vest, with macramé streamers appended. In a tailwind, they whistle. The principle is that of the poisonous frog in the rainforest: if it were really good to eat, it would not be so obvious. Predators beware: this man is so frightened he might become violent.

The shaven-legged maniac



His head, with something nubly on it, is down; his knobby knees work like pistons, and the expression on his face (most often obscured by a beard) is sanguine to a degree, a grimace that is equally redundant of intense concentration and bad breath. In other incarnations the self-same maniac, in the self-same anorak, might be found propping up some bar where real ale flows in tikkins and the lowing of shillies is to be heard at earlevel. He shaves his legs — in extreme cases, oils them — because naked flesh is less of a drag aerodynamically, speaking, which is about all he does speak. His reluctance to lose speed under any circumstances makes him an equal menace to motorists, other cyclists, and

Maiden voyages among the fallen knights

I knew about punctures and I was ready for rain — but nobody told me about the sexual hazards facing the female cyclist in a big city. In fact, I had thought that on two wheels I would leave wolf-whistlers, bottom-pinchers and worse standing.

How wrong I was. Having ridden in London for two years I can reveal that it can seem like a sexual jungle, with more than a few naked apes lying in wait.

In the beginning, I admit, I was a little naive. Every day on my five-mile pedal through north London to work I used to pass a group of road-workers and quite happily wave to them when they whistled at me. It seemed a cheery way to start the day, so much so that one day after I had been sick they shouted: "Missed you yesterday."

Other reactions from males were not so pleasant. At the age of 33, I have been astonished at the men who think a woman on a bike is open to all sorts of suggestions. Pedestrians have yelled at me across the street, motorists have leaned out of windows to pinch me during the rush hour and one urbane gent slipped me his visiting card while we waited for lights to change.

One of the joys of cycling is the rapport one feels with other bikers and I wish I could say that male cyclists behave perfectly towards women. I cannot. I do not know whether it is because I have a moderately fast machine — a 10-speed Claud Butler — but male cyclists are often unable to resist challenging me to race them. The old machismo, I suppose, and as such, harmless enough. But in heavy traffic, being pushed into a narrow space between kerb and cars is no joke.

That's not all, either. Male cyclists occasionally pass verbal judgment on the physical characteristics of female cyclists. The most maddening was one who patted me on the bottom as he passed me at speed, leaving me no chance to complain.

What can a poor maiden do? I refuse to modify my clothes, which could not be considered provocative and I certainly shall not go back to queuing for buses. No, I shall cultivate a repertoire of brilliant witty replies to sexist comments.

But that may take some time. Meanwhile the more outrageous of the motorized MCPs will earn themselves a heavy thump on their car roofs when I can catch up with them. That should be a loud enough reply.

Rowena Bond



The midnight sun lights Leslie Gardiner's journey through the savage splendour of Iceland's remote natural wonders



Godafoss, the mighty "Falls of the Gods", thunder near Iceland's Arctic coast

Spirit of sagas haunts the wilderness

Ten thousand miles from her South Atlantic base, the Arctic tern homes in on city centre pond and starts building her nest. The newspaper says anglers on downtown bridges are taking salmon. Red and yellow raincoats appear on Laugavegur Street among the soft browns and greys of the knitwear shops. It is springtime in Reykjavik. Those red and yellow raincoats (colours that Icelanders do not wear) indicate that the tourists are back again, seeking the freedom of the wilderness. This summer Iceland will receive fewer than 100,000; in winter, scarcely one.

If the ancients had known about Iceland they would have drawn up a different set of Wonders of the World - 77 perhaps, rather than seven, and all of them natural. But Iceland was not on the classical map. Ingolfur the Norseman, we are told, first set foot here in AD 870 following his drifting wooden gods to a landfall on "Smoky Bay" - but the real discovery happened 1,160 years later, when Iceland became a stopover for transatlantic flights, a crossroads of strife.

Tin-roofed houses in pastel colours, a web of quiet narrow streets, a cathedral and parliament house the size of a parish church and a village hall respectively... Reykjavik still has only a precarious foothold on the exotic simplicities of the land. Search the newspaper to see what is on at the height of

the summer season and you are offered a choice between public readings from the sagas and a guided ramble over neighbouring rocks. If this is the capital city, what must the provinces be like?

But a land determined to hold on to something precious which other lands have lost must make sacrifices. And the whole country's population is less than that of Southampton. With its parks dotted with modern sculptures, its surrealistic glass-and-black-marble suburban villas, its innumerable one-person painting exhibitions and its summer music festival under the direction of Ashkenazy, who once chose to live here, Reykjavik is no cultural shun.

Undistinguished-looking restaurants offer a sophisticated, expensive and authentically Icelandic cuisine: shrimp and lobster, dill-pickled salmon, smoked mutton, savoury shark, local caviare and skyr (creamy, sugary yoghurt). If around 8pm it looks as though the city has gone to bed, the long summer night, when for three months even the lighthouses are switched off, will bring it to life again. Those guided rambles start at 10pm, by which time the coffee bars on Laugavegur are crowded and from the Klubbeninn comes the sound of a prime disco.

Reykjavik is the obvious base for exploring Iceland's wonders. No trains, for this country is as railayless as it is treeless, but a



Reykjavik, scene of saga readings, night rambles and Ashkenazy's summer music festival

Reykjavik you can be at three great wonders in an hour or so: the patriotic fields of Thingvellir, the boiling fountains of Geyser, the thunder and far-flung spray of Gullfoss, the "Golden Falls".

One bus goes daily to Akureyri on the north coast, which has its own modest network of bus routes. A bus from Akureyri goes irregularly, on average three days a week, to Egilsstadir in eastern Iceland; Egilsstadir's little road network embraces Seydisfjordur, where the Faroese car-ferry comes in. Step by step you could make your way round Iceland in the bus in summer. Winter schedules are a different story.

Bus routes look more promising. From the central depot in

attempting to ford this river prompt you to revise the schedule. In rural Iceland it is something to boast of to have motored 100 miles in a day.

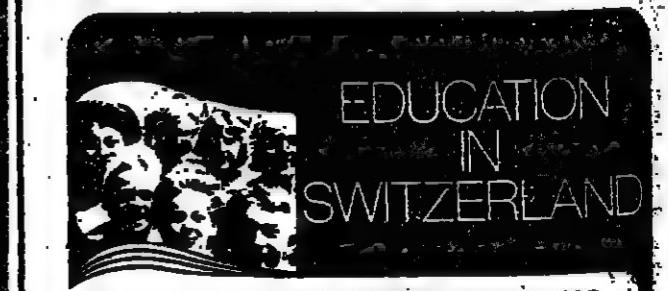
That means you require a fortnight to accomplish the tour of Iceland, all round its coastline on a recently completed national highway. It will take longer if you are to make the most of the bird-lammed estuaries, the massive waterfalls, the hothouses and bubbling sulphur springs, the ice tunnels, the volcanoes harnessed to power stations (and the Japanese technicians who came down their slopes on motorized toboggans) and all the abounding diversions of the wilderness. Take Iceland at a rush and your broken spring condone you to spend a day waiting for another car to come along and a week or more organizing the repair.

Flying with the domestic Fokker fleet is relatively painless. The aircraft serve by landing-strips in the four corners of the land, even the once-inaccessible Westmann Islands to which the volcanic eruption of 1973 has brought a tourist development with guesthouses, cafés, cinemas and sports centre. Day excursions by air from Reykjavik via Akureyri include Myvatn on the north coast, with a lunch stop at Godafoss, the

"Falls of the Gods", a wall-of-death circuit inside a volcanic crater and a trip to the northern outpost of Grimssey, which qualifies you for an Arctic Circle certificate. Air services and bus timetables are integrated to help tourists.

In fact, while on the move you do not see much of anything. Dust quickly seals up the windows. The postal bus approaches in a cloud of grit and completes your camouflage with a deluge of mud. You must stop and wait for heavy vehicles to pass, to inch over plank bridges and maybe to remove their wing-mirrors and replace them again at single-track viaducts of astonishing narrowness. Road signs like "Many vehicles have been destroyed

night's accommodation for two people rises from £494 with a VW Golf to £729 with a Land Rover, extra passengers £149 each. Local bus fares average one króna (28p) for 60 miles. If you wish to take your own car, a new ferry starts operating at the end of May between Newcastle and Reykjavik. Journey time 58 hours, passenger fare £118, the car travelling free if there are four occupants. Fred Olsen Line is UK agents for the Farship Icelandic Ferries service. The older car-ferry link between Scrabster (Caithness) and Seydisfjordur is more expensive and less convenient and on the return voyage you have to spend four days in the Faroes. Regal Holidays are the UK agents. A first-class Reykjavik hotel changes between £38 and £54 per bed, bath and breakfast. A country hotel or guesthouse would pay half as much as a hostel about £5.



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geles return for as little as \$309. West Palm Beach return is as low as \$198. And as little as \$80 can buy a return ticket to Washington DC.* Connecting service to many other cities is available at discounts up to 50% off regular coach fares.

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THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year ended 31st January, 1983

Main Features	1983	1982	% Change
Gross Revenue	£5,672,831	£5,800,440	+12.8
Net Assets	£136,816,069	£110,420,791	+23.9
Per Ordinary 25p Stock Unit:-			
Earnings	6.62p	5.92p	+11.8
Dividend	6.52p	5.32p	+10.1
Net Asset Value	191.4p	153.1p	+25.0

Dividend and Revenue

The receipt of dividend income was greater than we had anticipated and the after-tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders increased by 11.7% to £4,568 millions (1982: £4,098 millions). This figure is again a record. Gross income from United Kingdom investments grew to £5,479 millions (1982: £5,047 millions) and that from North American investments advanced to £1,977 millions (1982: £1,532 millions).

As a result of these welcome increases in income we are pleased to recommend a final net dividend of 4.27p per ordinary stock unit making a total dividend for the year to 31st January, 1983 of 6.62p (1982: 5.92p) per ordinary stock unit. This represents a 10.1% increase. It is pleasing to record that this dividend increase is in excess of the 4.9% increase in the United Kingdom rate of inflation as measured by the Retail Price Index, thus providing our Ordinary Stockholders with a real return.

Prospects in the current year for the growth of corporate profits in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America appear to be good with further increases expected in the receipt of dividend income. Therefore we consider that it should be possible to at least maintain the current recommended rate of dividends.

Investments

The market value of the Company's investments grew to a record level of £137,793 millions (1982: £111,398 millions). This 23.7% rise compares with an increase of 19.4% in the Financial Times All Share Index and a 49.3% increase in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

We continued our policy of reducing investments in Canada and by the end of the Company's financial year these had been entirely extinguished and the proceeds invested in the United States of America where long term investment prospects are considered to be appreciably better. The percentage of the Company's investments in the United Kingdom was 69.4% (1982: 71.3%) and in the United States of America was 30.6% (1982: 26.2%). The percentage of investments in Oil, Gas and Exploration fell to 13.4% (1982: 18.5%). This fall was caused partly by a marked underperformance of energy shares and partly because we considered it prudent to lighten our energy portfolio.

United Kingdom

The principal actions we effected in our United Kingdom portfolio were as follows. We emphasised companies with a substantial export capability or overseas manufacturing presence. In general we sold the shares of companies whose dividends had remained unchanged for too long a period of time, as we are even more inclined of achieving an increasing return for the use of ordinary stockholders' risk capital. We completed our programme of selling preference shares. We felt it necessary to further reduce those investments in the engineering sector which had suffered from slack demand and poor output. We reduced our shareholding in the Shell Transport and Trading Company which had become disproportionately large.

United States of America

The most salient changes to our American portfolio were as follows. Energy stocks were further reduced and also other stocks closely allied to the energy industry. Convertible stocks were again emphasised in sectors of strong earnings growth such as computers, defence, hospitals and telecommunications. It is intended that convertible stocks will represent a minimum 10% of the value of our American portfolio. Shareholdings in regional banks were reduced and we are continuing this programme of

reduction in the current year. Investments in the food manufacturing sector were further increased. This sector proved particularly resilient in the recession experienced last year.

Energy

The adverse conditions which prevailed in the energy industries during the year led us to believe that not only would the shares of energy companies underperform, but also that their ability to increase their dividends might be affected. Therefore, despite our long term bias towards energy, we felt it pertinent to reduce the energy content of our investments to levels which equated more nearly to the energy proportion contained in the Financial Times All Share Index and the Standard and Poor's Composite Index. In the current year it is our intention to at least maintain this defensive posture although we would stress that in the longer term our enthusiasm for energy investments remains undiminished and we still believe that there will come a time when the demand for crude oil and natural gas is again substantially in excess of supply. At that time we would hope to have rebuilt the level of our energy shareholdings both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America to their former above-average positions.

Investment Policy and Summary

Generally in these times of political uncertainty both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America it would seem prudent to continue to concentrate investments in senior stocks with proven management, strong balance sheets and the capacity to pay increasing dividends. Nevertheless, in view of our expectations for a resumption of economic growth in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, we intend to concentrate a small proportion of the Company's investments in those cyclical sectors which seem due for stock market re-ratings.

Whilst it remains our long term intention to increase investment in the United States of America to 40% of the Company, this may well take time to achieve due to the prevailing strength of the dollar against sterling. This trend seems likely to be maintained for as long as the outlook for economic growth and interest rates is better in the United States of America than in the United Kingdom.

We consider that the present threat to the international banking system will abate. We believe that international concern over oil price worries will diminish as the price of crude oil stabilises and it is perceived that the economies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America are net beneficiaries of cheaper energy. We also believe that there are clear signs that the principal nations of the Free World are at last beginning an economic recovery.

The United Kingdom stock market is likely to become increasingly preoccupied with the timing and result of the next general election and will inevitably place great emphasis on the opinion polls.

In summary there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the worst of the world recession is over. We believe that the recovery in the American economy will be at a faster rate than that of the United Kingdom. We are optimistic that both the United Kingdom and American stock markets will show further modest rises by the end of our current financial year. Therefore we intend to maintain a fully invested position in both markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c., Austral House, Basinghall Avenue, London EC2V 5DD.

FAMILY MONEY

Expatriate property

Sorting out the mortgage maze while working abroad



Expatriates' memories are made of this: a street scene in Jiddah and an old view of the Queen's Promenade at Kingston, Surrey

granted in conjunction with a specific notice, to be acknowledged by the tenant, which declares that the landlord is an owner-occupier within the meaning of the 1977 Rent Act, and that he or she will require possession for personal occupation at the end of the tenancy, and is entitled to it, under Case 11 of the 15th schedule to that Act.

With this type of lease, there is no need to specify a repossession date, notice to quit can be given at any time so long as the notice given is at least as long as the period for which rent is collected, that is, if rent is paid monthly, one month's notice is required.

It is, however, all very well having the proper lease but the tenant may still stay put until legally evicted. The prudent landlord will take account of this when granting the lease or serving notice early. The rent foregone will be less than hotel expenses for a family. In addition, legal costs insurance is a wise precaution.

Finding a good agent is the next big difficulty. Although there is an abundance of estate agents in this country, relatively few are renowned for their proficiency with rented property. The landlord can best be guided by personal recommendation, possibly from his solicitor if he knows no one else in a similar position.

A good agent is well worth the fee he charges (commonly about 10 to 15 per cent of gross rent) as his duties should include selection of tenants, collection of rent and deposits, payment of bills, regular inspection of the property, preparation of accounts, and payment of income tax.

The last item brings up the other main worry - tax. If the rent is paid by the tenant to the overseas landlord, the tenant has to deduct 30 per cent of the gross rent and pay this to the Inland Revenue. It is then up to the landlord to claim any relief for allowable expenses. Where rent is collected by an agent, he is responsible for paying the tax and should retain enough rent to meet the next tax bill.

David Young

dicted for a while it can do 10 times worse.

Other problems include the possibility of burglary, vandalism or squatters. Then there is the building society, which will raise objections if the vacant period is particularly lengthy; and even if they allow it they will probably insist on a higher rate of interest on the mortgage. The insurers will seek a much higher premium and will generally provide only restricted cover.

This route is only really suitable if the expatriate has a trusted and accommodating neighbour or near by relative who will keep a very close eye on the property and deal with any emergency.

Becoming a landlord is still the best of the three options. At first sight, it may seem the choice most fraught with problems - finding the right tenants, getting a good agent, dealing with the taxman, and regaining possession on returning home. It would be misleading to deny

that these problems exist, but it would be equally wrong to suggest that they cannot be overcome, or at least, minimised.

Although some building societies will insist that a mortgage is reduced to the sitting tenant value, most will be prepared to leave the existing mortgage undisturbed (except possibly to increase the rate) if they are satisfied with the lease agreement.

Getting the lease right is the most important part of becoming a landlord, and it is not something to be tackled by the individual. Leases should always be drawn by solicitors as the nature and wording of the lease will be crucial if there is a dispute about repossession.

For expatriates the favoured types of letting are shorthold and Case 11 leases. Shorthold leases can be granted for fixed terms of between one and five years, at the end of which the tenant is obliged to leave. The so-called Case 11 leases are

most important of becoming a landlord, and it is not something to be tackled by the individual. Leases should always be drawn by solicitors as the nature and wording of the lease will be crucial if there is a dispute about repossession.

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David Young

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks

Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawal. Monthly income account Natwest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits £25,000 - 1 month 9.25 per cent. 3 and 6 months 9 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks

Money funds

Seven-day deposits - Simco 7-day fund - 9.91 per cent. UDT Average Rate Deposits - 10% per cent. Simco dollar fund - 7.86 per cent. Western Trust one month Money-market 9.81 per cent. Mailhall 10.2 per cent. City 10.25 per cent. Mailhall 7-day 10 per cent. Sava and Prosper 10.25 per cent. 10.25 per cent. Interest paid without deduction of tax. Tullet & Riley Money market Trust Call Fund - min £10,000 10.16 per cent. 7-day fund - 22,500

10.16 per cent. Further details from: Simco 01-238 0233. UDT 01-623 3020. Tyndal 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 261161. Mailhall 01-498 6624. Sava and Prosper 0708 589966. Tullet & Riley 020 0952

National Savings Bank

Ordinary accounts - interest 3 per cent or 6 per cent if UDT is maintained, first 270 of interest tax-free. Investment Account

10% per cent interest paid without deduction of tax. one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £20,000.

National Savings Certificate 25

Issue totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.51 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

National Savings Income Bond

Min. investment £25,000 reducing to £2,000 from 3 May - max.

Local authority town hall bonds Fixed term, fixed rate investments. Interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Lambeth 9%, per cent. 2-3 years Nottingham 10%, per cent. 4-5 years Knowle 10%, per cent. 6-10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau 01-630 7401, after 3 pm. See also on Prestat no 24808.

Building societies

Ordinary share accounts - 8.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes

- 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Foreign currency deposits

Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int'l. Reserves 0481 25741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

Local authority yearling bonds 12-month fixed rate investments. Interest 10%, per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Guaranteed income bonds

Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 years General Portfolio 8.05 per cent min. investment £1,000. 3 years General Portfolio 8.4 per cent min. investment £1,000. 4 years General Portfolio 8.115 per cent min. investment £1,000. Canterbury Life 9 per cent min. investment £1,000.

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February RPI: 327.3 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)



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REVIEW Rock records of the month

Bowie's winning slice of spontaneous life

DAVID BOWIE
Let's Dance
EMI America AML 3029
ROBERT PALMER
Pride
Island ILPS 9720
MAZE
We Are One
Capitol EST 12262

So here comes David Bowie, the born vanguard artist, swimming against the flow to proclaim a plague on all your synthesized, synthetic houses: make music personal, make it human, make it emotional, make it helpful, he says. As usual, Bowie's admirers reel back in awe when confronted by such audacity of imagination even though this is, of course, no closer to being an original idea than any of Bowie's earlier conceptions. It would be convenient to dismiss him once again if *Let's Dance* were not such a terrific record.

Bowie still hardly rivals Smokey Robinson or Charlie Rich in terms of emotional impact, but his new record is

certainly much warmer and more approachable than anything he has previously done. Its success is well deserved.

The title song, still at the top of the singles chart, is a marvellous dance record thanks to the use of a loose, less format-conscious beat. Somehow, this artificer has suddenly injected a real spontaneity into his music, making connections with many who previously paid little mind to his doings.

What is true of "Let's Dance"

goes for most of the rest of the album, particularly for "Modern Love", which overcomes its unnecessarily elliptical lyrical in an ebullient pastiche of the 20-year-old Holland-Dozier pattern of Martha and the Vandellas' "Heatwave".

Pride is the mixture of his recent infatuation with Gary Numan's new-age electronics, of do-it-yourself multi-ethnicity and of a desire for more sophisticated song forms. The first *modest* gives the album its rather chaff quality which the second does not quite counterbalance, while the third comes

on the sparkling perception of his rhythm guitar work, complemented by Stevie Ray Vaughan's spare, telling lead lines.

As a kind of junior Bowie figure, Robert Palmer has proved to be an infuriatingly inconsistent artist. A gifted white soul singer with exquisite taste and an inquiring mind, he has frequently outreached his grasp by annexing exotic forms without digesting them. A common affliction, it is particularly irritating in Palmer's case since we know from his first two solo LPs and his most recent London concerts that he is capable of music both sumptuous and stimulating.

Pride is a mixture of his recent infatuation with Gary Numan's new-age electronics, of do-it-yourself multi-ethnicity and of a desire for more sophisticated song forms. The first *modest* gives the album its rather chaff quality which the second does not quite counterbalance, while the third comes

to the fore most effectively in "Want You More", an interesting attempt at writing an old-fashioned torch song.

Palmer's ability to fashion an irresistible groove can be heard in the funky "Dance For Me" and in his remake of Kool and the Gang's "Take My Heart", which finds him singing a quite brilliant variation on the bridge passage against a more formal, Europeanized version of Kool's polyrhythmic structure. All in all, though, I miss the romantic Palmer of "Which Of Us Is The Fool" and "Give Me An Inch", among the best blue-eyed soul records ever made.

As pop musicians bound up in theories of structure and content, Bowie and Palmer invite analysis. Maze's Frankie Beverly just gets on with the job of making music which is personal, human, emotional and helpful - all those qualities which Bowie has just discarded.

Half a dozen albums into a phenomenally successful career,

Richard Williams



Born to lead: David Bowie bucking trends with foot-tapping verve

PREVIEW Theatre

Moll who took her role seriously

The Roaring Girl, which opens the Royal Shakespeare Company's second season at the Barbican on Tuesday, is the one "risk" production that the company allows itself each year. A revival of a virtually unknown comedy written by Middleton and Dekker in about 1610, it is, claims its director Barry Kyle, a work of theatrical archaeology. With an eye to box-office receipts, the company is putting on the play in partnership with *The Taming of the Shrew*, also directed by Kyle, to present different aspects of the role of women in Elizabethan and Jacobean society.

The Roaring Girl is based on the life of a real woman, Mary Frith, the notorious Moll Cutpurse in the play, whose courageous behaviour included wearing men's clothes and smoking a pipe. She lived around the Aldersgate area in which the Barbican is sited. The character is played by Helen Mirren, who has the contrasting role of Cleopatra in *Antony and Cleopatra* at the Barbican's other theatre, The Pit.

Having a working-class woman as the centrepiece of a play represented a new departure at the time, according to Kyle, who is passionate about Jacobean drama. The play shows the beginning of the development of drama which deals with the real world, and could not have been written 20 years earlier, he says. "This is a documentary in that it tells a story. It is a social examination of life, an original plot and not a rehash, as much of Shakespeare's work is."

Kyle claims that his production will be the most complete version of the play since 1610. It had previews at Stratford in January and has been subjected to a good deal of reworking since then. "I want to show what is attractive and rare about the play, but part of the responsibility of reviving this sort of work is to allow people to see as it is. Dekker was recording a language, fascinating but sometimes impenetrable. I have tried to keep the authentic smell of street speech, but unclogged the drains."

Both Moll Cutpurse and Katharina in *The Taming of the Shrew* are independent-minded and fiery women, who defy men. Each play is about self-realization, but while Katharina's final choice is marriage, Moll, a modern feminist by instinct, will not accept marriage until the conditions of society have improved.

Kyle believes that a generation of Shakespearean presentation by the RSC is coming to an end. The company is by no means the only one now showing Shakespeare to the public: "it needs to extend its repertoire, and Jacobean drama is untapped. Shakespeare has tended to obliterate other people's work, and a number of Jacobean works are as good as the worst 10 of Shakespeare. Some are better".

The Roaring Girl, his third Jacobean production in consecutive years, following *The Maid's Tragedy* by Beaumont and Fletcher and *The Witch of Edmonton* by Dekker, is another chance to prove his point.

Christopher Warman



Jacobean feminist: Helen Mirren plays Moll Cutpurse in *The Roaring Girl*, at the Barbican

PREVIEW Galleries

Critics' choice

EDMUND DULAC
Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2 (738 6388). Until May 30, Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm

Arthur Rackham's principal rival in the production of fancifully illustrated gift books, especially for children, Dulac had to wait until the early 1920s for a major exhibition of his work in all media. Of course, the illustrations to the Arabian Nights and other exotic tales still seize most of the attention, but it is good to be reminded of his spare and elegant designs for stamps and coinage (including both for Edward VII), his painting and his varied work in the applied arts.

THE HAGUE SCHOOL
Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (738 6258). Until July 20, daily 10am-6pm

The Hague School of painters laid the foundations for some of the most important 20th-century Dutch canvases, their paintings between 1870 and 1900 were widely collected in America and Britain. One hundred and thirty landscapes, marine scenes and interiors by Bloemers, Boshoven and other members of the school are on show, as well as several early paintings by Van Gogh and Mondrian, who were both influenced by them.

ALFRED WATERHOUSE
Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, London W1 (580 5533). Until May 28, Mon-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm

The almost infinite riches of the Royal Institute of British Architects' collection of architectural drawings are called upon to light up the dark places of Alfred Waterhouse's career. In the Victorian era, Waterhouse was renowned as a master of practical planning. His invention in surface detail makes him particularly satisfying to see in design form, and since he was a painter also (not to be confused with J. W. H.) he was well able to evoke graphically the most splendid fictions.

GUSTAVE DORE 1832-1883
Hazlitt Goodwin & Fox, 38 Bury Street, St James's, London SW1 (930 6422). Until May 12, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm

Splendid tributes marking the centenary of Dore's death. With

drawings, watercolours and original woodblocks of some of his most famous illustrations, not to mention sculptures and sketches for major oils, it reminds us of the almost inconceivable feast enjoyed by Dore in his own lifetime, achieved in the teeth of critics, who did not like his being self-taught and mistrusted such widespread popularity. It also reminds us that, for all his reputation as a painter, he saw more clearly than most the dark side of city life and the more frightening depths of the human imagination.

An exhibition to show how the Chinese standard taste has been set by the British connoisseurs.

Instead of export porcelain and ceramic goods, the Chinese preferred to use wood, stones, and the art of calligraphy as media, using simple shapes and restrained colours.

CHINESE SCHOLARS' TASTE
Sydney L. Moss, 51 Brook Street, London W1 (629 4670/493 7374). Until May 7, today 10.30am-5pm, thereafter Mon-Fri, 10am-5pm.

Items for sale

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THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

JUDO AND KARATE: The most popular Judo event outside Japan is held this weekend, the British Men's Open Championship, attracting many overseas competitors. Watch Neil Adams from Britain who is currently world champion. Crystal Palace, London SE19 (778 0131/387 9340). Today and tomorrow from 9am, £4 per day, or £6 weekend ticket. Tomorrow the British Welterweight Title bout for karate takes place, with Britain's brightest young star Nick McClelland defending the title. Picketts Lock Centre, Edmonton, London N9 (803 4756), 7pm. £3.50.

SATURDAY VALUATIONS: Sotheby's offer a new weekend service; experts advise, price and take in goods. Sotheby's, Conduit Street Gallery Entrance, off New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080), 9.30am.

SNOOKER: The Embassy World Professional Championship continues all week with the second round and the semi-finals. The ex-world champions Steve Davis, John Spencer, Cliff Thorburn and Terry Griffiths should all be playing today. Extensive BBC coverage all week. Today, BBC2 5.30-6.10pm; 11.10pm-12.35pm. Tomorrow, BBC2 2-2.45pm; 8.10-8.45pm; 11.10pm-12.05pm.

Monday, BBC2 11.25am-5.10pm including the beginning of the quarter-finals, 6.7.05pm; 10.25-11pm. Tuesday, BBC2 11.25am-5.10pm; 6.20-7.10pm; 10.05-10.55pm; 11.50pm-12.15am. Wednesday, BBC2 11.25am-12.30pm; 1.20-5.10pm; 6.35-7.25pm; 11.20pm-12.15am. BBC1 10.05-11pm. Thursday, BBC2 2.45-5.10pm including the beginning of the semi-finals, 6.55-7.50pm, 11.50pm-12.15pm. Friday, BBC2 11.25am-5.10pm; 7.20-7.50pm; 10.25-10.50pm; 12.30-1.30am.

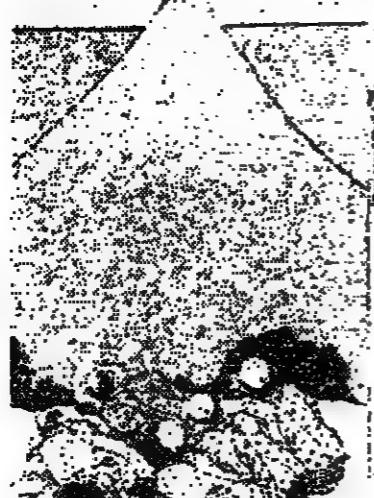
STROLLING IN VICTORIAN CEMETERIES: Brent Elliott leads enthusiasts around Putney Vale Cemetery where monuments of every shape and size were erected at the turn of the century. Meet at the gates, Putney Vale Cemetery, King Road, London SW15 2pm. including notes. Mr Elliott leads a walk round Norwood Cemetery on May 15, 2.30pm.

WHITEBREAD GOLD CUP: Twenty-seventh running of the oldest sponsored steeplechase in the racing calendar. Greasepaint will be hard to beat as long as his exertions in the Grand National - where he came second after Cobblers - have not exhausted him. Sandown Park, Esher, Surrey, 2.35pm.

TENNIS FOR MEN ONLY: The State Express Classic tournament of men's singles matches reaches the semi-finals today, with Britain's Buster Mottram expected to be playing. West Hants Club, Bournemouth (0202 519455). Today and tomorrow at 12.30pm, £8 per day. BBC1 Grandstand coverage at 2.45pm.

THE VIRGIN AND THE BULL: A new comedy by George Mikes, Hungarian-born author of *How to be an Alien* and *The Prophet Motte*. Specialty commissioned for and performed by Theatr Clwyd, this, his third piece for the stage, is a satire on the world of art dealers. Theatr Clwyd, County Civic Centre, Mold, Clwyd (0522 56313). Open today, Daily at 7.30pm.

FESTIVAL OF MUSIC: The City of Leeds College of Music Symphony Orchestra with violinist Erich Gruenberg give an all



Eastern promise: Christie's sale of Orientalia (Mon)

Beethoven concert in Leeds Town Hall tonight. It opens a week of concerts and recitals given by staff and students of the College, mostly at the College. City of Leeds College of Music, Leeds (0532 452069), 7pm.

THE RISE AND FALL OF BERNIE CORNFELD: The first of three documentary specials about the biggest fraud of modern times: the looting by Robert Vasco of several hundred million dollars from Bernie Cornfeld's Investors Overseas Services Channel 4, 7.45-8.15pm.

ALAN BENNETT ON THE AIR: Bennett, Robert Stephens, Cyril Chaps and Pauline Letts star in *Dragon*, an epic saga by Don Haworth which turns the legend of St George and the Dragon on its head. Radio 4, 8.10pm

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FESTIVAL OF MUSIC: The City of Leeds College of Music Symphony Orchestra with violinist Erich Gruenberg give an all



Victoriana: Stroll round Putney Vale cemetery (today)

Monday

PLACIDO DOMINGO: Two opportunities to hear the great opera singer today. The Order of St John Musical Society present a gala concert with Luciano Serra, Thomas Allen and Domingo with the English Chamber Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall, London SE1 (928 6785), 7.30pm. Domingo sings the title role in Verdi's *Don Carlo* (in Italian), recorded at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Channel 4, 2.5pm.

VERDIT'S REQUEST: There are three performances of this magnificent opera work this week. Roger Lloyd, Margaret Price, Lynn Bদাদ and Giuseppe Giannini sing with the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir tonight. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3191), 7.30pm, with a broadcast on Radio 3, 9.10-11.35pm. They repeat their performances there on Tuesday at 8pm. Sir David Willcocks conducts a scratch performance open to singers and players on Thursday, Royal Albert Hall (SW7 589 8212), 8pm.

MAHATMA GANDHI: Clinton

Clinton becomes the mark of

and war at the centre of

the Indian struggle for independence. Filmed in India. *The Wise Man and the Wheel* tells the story of cotton and includes rare archive footage of the "father of the Indian nation". Channel 4, 10.15-11.45pm.

KILLER IN THE VILLAGE: Horizon traces the spread of the disease called AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - which

kills by cutting its victims' immune defences to a range of cancers and potentially fatal infections. Its greatest toll has been of homosexual men living in Greenwich Village, New York, giving the disease its nickname "Gay Plague". But it has now spread to other groups and there are fears that it may reach London. BBC2, 9.30-10.25pm.

MEDIEVAL TREASURES: As Sotheby's put it: "This is probably the largest auction sale ever held of cuttings from medieval manuscripts, though perhaps the Celotti sale of 1974 (£250) may be closest". Most of the lots contain attractive miniature paintings and price estimates range from £30 to £2200. Sotheby's, Bond Street, London SW1 (433 8030), 11am and 2.30pm.

HUNDERTWASSER: The first major British exhibition of the Austrian artist whose preoccupation with ecology and the environment is reflected in his work. *The Icon of St Peter's* a fourteenth century Byzantine icon by the Master of Chora which was recently rediscovered in a restaurant. All in the Barbican Art Gallery, Level 6, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (638 4141), Tuesday-Saturday 11am-7pm; Sunday and Bank Holidays noon-6pm. Joint admission to Carpet Magic and Hundertwasser is £2 for adults; £1 for students, disabled, unwaged and pensioners; 50p for children under 5 years old. All end June 19.



Charismatic Cuban: Most extensive exhibition ever (Wed)

BALLOONING REMEMBERED: A Swedish collection of ballooning memorabilia, included in today's sale of astronomical and nautical art and literature. An eighteenth-century enamel snuff box decorated with ballooning scenes, printed books and books are included and oddities such as a balloon car mascot. The same sale contains a one-man submarine built by Arthur Johnson and completed in 1988. Christie's South Kensington, London SW7 (581 2231), 2pm.

THE ROARING GIRL: RSC's production of Middleton and Dekker's play opens at the Barbican. See page 5.

HUMPHREY SEARLE PRIZE: Four entries for the 1983 Humphrey Searle Chamber Music Prize are performed and the winner announced. On the programme, too, are Searle's *Vigil Op 3* and *Put Away the Flutes Op 11*, and the world premiere of Avril Anderson's *Private Energy*, all delivered by the New Ensemble. Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (928 4081).

GOLDSMITHS' CRAFT FAIR: 110 craftsman exhibit and sell fashion jewelry, precious jewelry, and silverwork. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 (018 8971). Today 10.30am-7.30pm; tomorrow until April 30, 10.30am-5pm. Free.

VICTORIA CROSS: The only Battle of Britain VC, awarded to Flight Lieutenant James Nicolson for shooting down a Messerschmitt in 1940 while his own Hurricane was on fire, is the highlight of a sale of British orders, decorations and medals and may well break the auction record of £32,000 for VC. Glendinning and Co, Bleher Street, London W1 (493 2445), 1pm.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL: The two-year tournament continues tonight when England play Hungary at Wembley. Hungary are second in the group and England are top, and if England are beaten their chances of qualifying for the finals next year in France are slim. Also tonight, Northern Ireland play Albania at Belfast; Wales play Bulgaria at Wrexham; and the Republic of Ireland meet Spain in Madrid. Wembley Stadium, London NW10 (082 1234), 7.45pm.

MILES DAVIS: The figurehead of jazz returns today and tomorrow, when he made his dramatic re-entry from retirement. The fact that it is hard to find two unanimous opinions of his current work bespeaks his continuing need to search and to change; this year's band adds a second guitarist, the talented John Schofield, to the sextet line-up of 1982, which will doubtless add a further dimension to the rhythmic chum. Even those who got off the boat ten years ago must admit that Davis's own playing has rescued its former peaks. Hammertime Olson, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (748 4081).

TOOTSIE: Dustin Hoffman and Jessica Lange (recent winner of Best Supporting Actress Oscar) in Sydney Pollack's film comedy, already hugely successful in the US. Cert PG. Odeon Leicester Square (938 6111), Odeon Kensington (082 5644) and on national release.

ASCENDANCY: Edward Bennett's film set in Belfast, 1920, won the Berlin Golden Bear award this year. Produced by the British Film Institute, and starring Julie Covington, Ian Charleson and John Phillips. It observes the emerging state of Northern Ireland through the eyes of a shipyard owner's daughter. Cert PG. Academy 1, Oxford Street (437 2881).

BARBAROSA: Fred Schepisi's western recounts the legend of Barbarossa who never dies. With Willie Nelson and Gary Busey. Cert PG. Screen on the Green (225 3520).

TOPOLSKI FATHER AND SON: Exhibition of paintings and drawings by Tony and Daniel Topolski during their six-month adventure in South America. Wyman Wayne Fine Art, 17 Old Bond Street, London W1 (028 4511), Monday to Friday 10.30am-5pm. Until May 24.

1,000 GUINEAS: The first classic of the English flat racing season will feature a repeat of the clash between French filly

Ma Biche and locally-trained horses who dominated the Irish and British autumn. Newmarket, Suffolk, 15.45pm.

MISTERIO BUENO: The last solo performance in Britain by Dado Fo in his epic monologue inspired by the medieval tradition of the troubadour, and recounted in mime and ancient Italian dialect. Rosebery Studios (748 3354). Opens today at 7pm. Preview Tuesday and Wednesday 7.30pm. Tuesday to Sunday at 7.30pm.

HARTY NIGHTINGALE: Heather Harper, with the Ulster Orchestra under Bryden Thomson, gives an extremely rare performance of Hamilton Harty's *Ode to a Nightingale* (ext. a. Kears). Before comes Wagner's *Tannhäuser Overture* and Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique*. New University, Coleraine, Ulster (01584 441-x 278). 8pm.

Friday

TUDOR PORTRAITS: The National Portrait Gallery (1), devoted to its extraordinary holding of Tudor portraits, receives completely restored and re-carved panels from the new acquisition, including a fine full-length portrait of Edward VI by a follower of Holbein. The famous full-length Holbein cartoon of Henry VIII is again on show after elaborate conservation, and other old favourites, including the five widely-vanished portraits of Elizabeth I in the gallery's collection, are now to be seen in a new setting intended to evoke the period. National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (930 1552). Permanent display, Monday to Friday 5pm, Saturday 11am-6pm, Sunday 2-6pm.

THE BODY: A new play by Nick Dark, directed by Nick Hamm, with Jenny Agutter, Christopher Benjamin and Jon Bowles. A black comedy set in a Cornish village and neighbouring American air base. The Pit (028 8795). Today at 7pm. Additional performances this week on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday at 7.30pm. In repertory.

STABAT MATER: Hatfield Pharnomic Orchestra and soloists conducted by Michael Kibblewhite sing and play Szymanowski's *Stabat Mater*, Handel's *Zacchaeus* and Beethoven's *Mass in C*. A full evening, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (028 3191), 7.45pm.

LITTLE LIES: Sir John Mills stars as Postleth in Joseph Gare's *Caruso*, Wing Pinero's *The Magistrate*, directed by Tony Tanner. Sir John is cast in an older role than his earlier appearance in this courtroom farce, more than 40 years ago: then, in the film *Those Were the Days*, he played the magistrate's erring stepson, Cas. Also with Connie Booth, Anthony Bates, Paul Hardwick, Palace Theatre, Watford, (0923 258712); Obers today, Monday to Thursday 7.45pm; Friday and Saturday matinees; two seats for the price of one. Until May 28 when the production goes on tour to Croydon, Brighton, Bath, Richmond and Birmingham.

Family Life

Read between the comics' lines

Have your children read any good books lately? More to the point, have they read any books other than those set for the school syllabus? According to a number of teachers and parents, some children - unfortunately increasing in numbers - do not read a word unless they have to and it is having an adverse effect on their performance in school: "You can tell who don't read easily," one teacher told me, "their work lacks breadth and imagination and they are less fluent at expressing themselves, whatever the subject, and even their conversation suffers."

Teachers blame parents for lower standards of literacy. "If a parent doesn't know what his child is reading, he or she should make it his business to do so... to talk to the child, to us, the teachers, or take the child to the library and pick up some recommended authors. There are masses of good books around, and ideally, the parents should read - or at least dip into - them as well."

Easier said than done perhaps. Children resent adults looking over their shoulder just as the man on the train resents anybody pecking at his copy of *The Times*, and children do not appreciate being told about your old favourites. No-one likes to be preceeded, to have his "find" devalued, and being told

to read such and such is a great passion killer.

There is another worry that besets parents whose children do read, voraciously - not books but comics. There are hundreds on sale, ranging from the apparently innocuous tales for younger children in comics such as *Jack and Jill* to the picture-story horrors of *World War II* that you find in comic books like *Warlord* (in which lines such as "die, you American pig!" or "come on men, they'll kill us all but at least we'll smash some of their Boche skulls first" are commonplace). And yes, it does have a *Falklands File*.

The real comic books, however, are the relatively new British sellers such as *2000AD* and *Judge Dredd*. As you would suppose, they are set in a science fiction future where the "goodies" do constant battle with the "baddies" and they have a language and jargon idiosyncratically theirs, which sorts out the cult followers from other comic readers. They are utterly fantastic and fairly violent, but have the distinct advantage of an underlying humour - puns and mucky-living galore - and they are vividly illustrated.

A spokesman for the children's section of The National Book League, confirmed that sales of books have been dropping gradually over the

past five to 10 years, partly due to the fall in birthrate and a decrease in institutional spending.

But more parents are buying books for their children, paperbacks in particular. Children still favour fantasy and science fiction titles. For parents concerned with juvenile reading, an excellent reference book is *The Good Book Guide to Children's Books* (Penguin £2.95).

A librarian responsible for children's literature at a large London lending library said that "Video is taking over where television turned off". Where children and parents are prosperous, children can and do read - if they don't borrow, they buy. In less well off areas it is more of a problem particularly where children are living in cramped conditions.

The best way to ensure that your children read widely is of course to have shelves crammed with books and to read yourself. (You can't expect your exhoration to carry much weight if all you do is turn the television knob yourself at weekends or in the evening.) Looking back I realize that I discovered Dickens, Wodehouse and - I make no apologies - *Ruff's Guide to the Turf* - at an early age, simply because they were there. And the buzz these gave me has far outweighed *Schoolfriend*, *Girl* and all the other trash which I read, as avidly, for a brief while.

Judy Froshaug

reading nothing at all. I'm not sure that I agree completely. Apart from the staccato and often jingoistic slant and speech, the underlying messages vary enormously from unadorned racism and violence to more timid postures.

But before condemning all comics as trash, read them yourselves. Some really are quite harmless. Pandering to childish fantasy, according to a child psychologist, can be positively healthy, even if it contains what you think of as violence, and most children are well able to distinguish fact from fantasy anyway. If you disagree with the contents, as opposed to the style, it is worth explaining why.

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Investment and Finance
City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES
 FT Index 888 down 4
 FT GIfts: 81.24 down 0.38
 FT All Share: 436.04 down 2.96

 Bargains: 25.782
 Thing Hall USM Index: 182.7 up 1.7

 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average, 8,563.12 up 20.6
 Hongkong: Hang Seng Index, 1,006.53 up 5.05

New York: Dow Jones Average, 1,195.56 up 6.29

CURRENCIES
 LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.5455 up 20pts
 Index 83.2 up 0.1

DM 3.7875

Frf 11.3450

Yen 360.25

Dollar

Index 122.4 down 0.2

DM 2.4475 down 65pts

Gold

\$437.50 unchanged

NEW YORK LATEST

Gold \$437

Sterling \$1.5435

Interest Rates

Domestic rates:

Base rate 10

3 month Interbank 10% - 10 1/4

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9% - 9 1/4

3 month DM 5% - 4 1/4

3 month Frf 13% - 14 1/4

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme

Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Elson & Robbina 42p up 9p

Jebsen Johnsons Drift 180p up 35p

Colling K 18p up 2p

Lorlin Elec 130p up 14p

Businesses Comp 95p up 10p

Jacobs J 57p up 4.5p

Blackwood Hodge 19.25p down 4.5p

Selectra 38p down 8p

Willits Sys 50p down 1p

Bio-isolates 185p down 35p

Breville Europe 45p down 8p

Memory Comp 185p down 30p

Further offers for Benn

The board of Benn Brothers, the specialist publishing company, said yesterday that it had received approaches from a number of other parties since United Newspapers launched its £11m takeover bid a week ago. The board is advising shareholders to take no action in relation to the United Newspapers offer, which is worth 143.5p share.

TILLING REJECTION: Thomas Tilling has rejected the offer from BTTR as "thoroughly inappropriate and unacceptable". BTTR was in the market for Tilling shares again yesterday at a price of 189.5p; but picked up fewer than a million shares against the 1,425 million it bought at this price on Thursday.

MILL CLOSURE: Courtaulds, the textile group, will sever its long connexion with mid-Esser, by closing its remaining mill at Bocking, with the loss of 155 jobs. The company has already closed its main mills at Braintree and Halstead.

EEC JOBLESS: Unemployment in the EEC fell to 10.7 per cent in March, but seasonal factors were responsible, not an economic upswing, the European Commission said in Brussels.

There were 12.1 million people without jobs, compared with 12.4 million in Feb (10.9 per cent).

BSC SALES MOVES: Talks on a management buy-out of a controlling interest in the British Steel Corporation's coated electrodes business at Orregrave, near Sheffield, and Wikmanshyttan, Sweden, are at an advanced stage.

GRAIN FALL: United States grain production is expected to fall by a spectacular 27.5 per cent from 337 million tonnes in 1982-83 to 244 million tonnes in 1983-84. Dr Turner Oyle, the American Agricultural Counsellor in London said yesterday. It will mean a significant reduction in world supplies.

PRICE FALL: West German wholesale prices fell 0.6 per cent in March after an 0.8 per cent fall in February.

FALKLAND FEES: Barclays Bank will waive commission charges and exchange the Falklands pound at par for sterling from Monday. Yesterday's market rate for the Falkland pound to sterling was £1.10p. The normal commission for changing 10 Falklands pounds is 50p.

Wall St up after shaky start

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks turned upward after an uncertain start yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was up more than six points at 1,194.

Advancing issues took a slim lead over declines in active trading.

Mr Michael Metz, vice-president at Oppenheimer & Co, said the market's upturn reflected "favourable internal and external factors. The news of a rise of only 0.1 per cent for March in the consumer price index was good although future months may be less helpful and the short interest report was encouraging", he said.

Most people are still uncommitted to stocks and highly liquid so buying should hold up." But Mr Metz noted the market was becoming "more fragmented especially among the technology groups which may indicate a change in leadership is under way."

International Business Machines was up 1 1/2 to 116 1/4. General Electric was 111, up 1 1/4. Digital Equipment was 120 1/4, down 1 1/4. Honeywell 102 1/2, up 1 1/4. Teledyne 141 1/2, off 1 1/4. General Motors 64 1/2, up 1 1/4. Chrysler 25 1/2, up 1 1/4. Ford 46 1/2, up 1 1/4. McDonnell Douglas 57, off 1 1/4. and Sears Roebuck 38 1/2, unchanged.

Caterpillar Tractor was up 1 1/2 at 46 1/2. Sedco up 1 1/2. Sundstrand up 1 1/2 to 39 1/2. Merck up 1 1/4 at 83 1/4.

Opec seeks Soviet help on oil prices

By Our Financial Staff

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has formally approached the Soviet Union for help in stabilizing the world oil market, a leading Arab oil minister confirmed yesterday.

Dr Mana Seied al-Otiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said that Opec had mandated Algeria to seek the Soviet Union's cooperation in holding present price levels.

Opec had no secret of its urgent desire to enlist as many non-Opec producers as possible, including Britain, to defend the new \$29-a-barrel reference price agreed in London last month.

After a meeting of Opec's marketing monitoring committee earlier this week, Dr Otiba singled out Mexico and the Soviet Union as countries which had responded favourably to the oil producers' overture.

The Soviet Union is particularly important since it has exports of Soviet oil into Europe at cut-price rates at the start of the year which played a significant part in forcing down oil prices. The Soviet Union twice cut its Urals crude to levels that undercut the previous Opec reference price, although much of the oil originally originated from an Opec member country, Libya.

Spirax to rise £16m

Spirax-Sarco, the Cheltenham-based manufacturer of energy control equipment, plans to raise £16m from a fully underwritten share issue to help fund a £20m acquisition of the Sarco hot water control equipment division of White Industries in the US.

Mr Anthony Brown, chairman of Spirax, said the issue of 9,353,838 new ordinary shares on a one-for-four basis at 175p had to be approved by shareholders at an extraordinary meeting on May 28.

The aim of the issue, he said, was to ensure that after financing the Sarco could continue to have the flexibility to finance future expansion and to restore liquidity which will be required when the economy improves.

Pre-tax profits at Spirax rose by 15 per cent last year to £8.5m on a turnover which was up by 12 per cent to £47.8m.

Publishing group's offer starts a £100m stampede

City snaps up Octopus

The offer for sale of shares in Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing Group was nearly five times oversubscribed yesterday as investors rushed to take a stake in the company which has pioneered the sale of own-brand books in retail stores.

In the City, it was estimated that more than £100m was chasing the shares and N.M. Rothschild, the merchant bankers arranging the offer by tender, decided to fix the striking price at 350p, against a base price of 275p.

When trading in the shares begins on the stock market on Tuesday, Mr Hamlyn, who founded Octopus in 1971, stands to gain £8.4m from the sale of 2.4 million shares on offer to the public.

Mr Hamlyn said yesterday that he was delighted by the

Government puts ban on cheap coal imports by generating board

By Jonathan Davies, Energy Correspondent

The Government has intervened again to prevent the Central Electricity Generating Board from importing cheap overseas coal despite warnings that this could push up the cost of electricity to consumers.

The Department of Energy's decision, disclosed in a brief unpublicized parliamentary answer, means that the CEBG must continue to stockpile its contracted supplies of Australian coal or the National Coal Board, the CEBG, the Treasury and the Department of Energy.

In his parliamentary answer, Mr John Moore, the Energy Under Secretary of State responsible for coal, said merely that he had asked the CEBG to continue to limit its imports "for the time being".

The issue is such a sensitive one that neither the CEBG nor the Department would comment officially on what arrangement has been reached. A department official was unable to define the period which followed the threatened mine workers' strike in February, 1981.

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FAMILY MONEY edited by Adrienne Gleeson

High-tech fund

Target Trust Managers has decided that the new technology bandwagon is going to roll and roll. It is launching a Technology Fund (minimum investment £1,000), which is to be managed out of the United States but very largely (though not exclusively) will be invested there. Advisers to the managers will be L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, a New York investment banking firm which specializes in share issues for companies with a high technological bias.

Target's parent, RIT & Northern, has a potential share in the ownership of L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, and all sides deny any possibility of a conflict of interest. Target expects the connexion to provide good opportunities for investment. New materials, biotechnology, electronics and computers have been identified as areas of particular interest to the new trust, up to 5 per cent of which may be invested in unquoted companies.

Monthly income

Barclays Unicomb has decided to join the ranks of the unit trust groups providing monthly income. Those with a minimum investment of £5,000 can participate in a scheme which provides an initial income of 6.34 per cent. This is lower than the return offered by other groups on comparable schemes, but Barclays

reckons that the income it offers will grow faster because only a comparatively small proportion of the investment goes into fixed interest stocks, while the rest goes into equities.

Over the past five years, income of the equity funds which are to be included in the monthly income scheme has risen on average by just over 60 per cent.

Boston policy

Boston Trust & Savings is marketing a new inflation-proof term assurance policy, the Boston Family Care Plan, through its 25 moneyshops. The policy, which is underwritten by Ambassador Life Assurance (a subsidiary of Abbey Life), offers benefits of up to £100,000 rising by 10 per cent each year over an initial ten-year period (payments also rise by 10 per cent each year). At the end of each ten-year term the policy is renewable without evidence of health, provided you are under 50.

You can also convert to a whole life, savings or endowment policy provided by Ambassador Life at any time without evidence of health. A man aged 30 will pay a net monthly premium of £3.14 for £20,000 cover and £12.34 for £100,000 cover. Ambassador Life guarantees a full range of policies you are accepted into a comparable plan offering better benefits at lower premiums, within three months of taking out this policy.

Insurance

Keep a healthy income in long-term illness

Many people make the assumption that they will continue working until they retire. They may take out some form of life assurance to protect their dependants in the case of their early death. Having done that, they believe that they have covered every eventuality.

But they have not. Arranging for an income during long-term illness is just as important as life assurance. The financial hardship resulting from a long period away from work, either through an accident or sickness, can be severe.

State benefits will give a married man with two children £66.20 per week, if his illness has continued for longer than 26 weeks. This is approximately half the national average wage of a manual worker.

An employee may continue on full salary for a time. However, after three months, payments are often reduced or may disappear altogether. The self-employed do not even have this support to fall back on.

Some employers recognizing the risks that their employees run, have introduced group permanent health schemes as a fringe benefit. But only about 50 per cent of the working

population is covered by this form of insurance.

For everyone else, there is a choice of about 30 companies which offer permanent health policies fairly cheaply on an individual basis.

Most permanent health contracts undertaken, that the insurance company will pay you a fixed amount for as long as you are unable to work. Normally, the insurance company sets a maximum amount that can be insured, to avoid the possibility that some claimants might be tempted to stay at home and live off their permanent health benefit rather than return to work. The maximum benefit is often restricted to an amount that - after taking into account any national insurance payments and income from any other policy - gives you three-quarters of your previous earnings.

How a company defines the disability, on which it is prepared to pay out is an important factor in permanent health insurance. Most companies will pay out if you are not capable of carrying out your occupation... nor of carrying out any other form of employment. Some offices, though, may stop paying you after a period if they

consider you capable of doing an alternative job.

Although some insurers, such as Imperial Life, Medical Sicknes, Norwich Union, Scottish Friendly and the Tumbridge Wells Equitable are prepared to start payments shortly after you are incapacitated, a "deferred period" before benefits commence is more common. This is because most employers continue salaries for some period of illness. The longer the "deferred period", the cheaper the policy will be, as the company is less likely to face a claim.

Premium rates are fixed when the contract is taken out.

Apart from the deferment period, the premium will be based on three other factors:

your age; the length of time for which the cover is needed (for example to age 55, 60 or 65); and your occupation.

Nearly all insurance companies regard women as a greater risk than men in relation to permanent health cover. As a result, they load their premiums to compensate. In most cases the premium loading means that women have to pay about 50 per cent more than a man for the same level of benefit. However, it can be worthwhile for women to shop around

Shares

Markets flutter as election fever rises

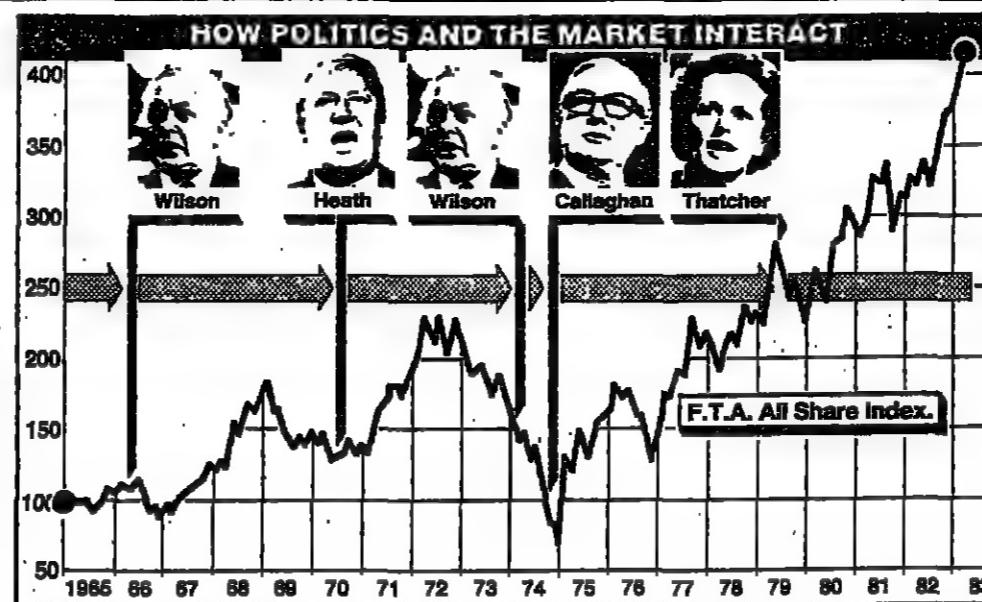
Share prices at the moment are discounting a Conservative victory in the next General Election and peace and prosperity, or at any rate economic stability and rising output, thereafter. Even so, the index registers a little flutter every now and again as election fever builds up.

The market has foreshadowed the outcome of almost every election pretty accurately for the past 30 years.

The most striking exception was 1970. Opinion polls then were forecasting a big Conservative victory and two months in advance of the election, but in the final month they recorded a sharp swing to Labour and the share prices promptly plummeted.

In the event the Conservatives got in with a handsome majority and an expansionary economic policy which fuelled the great bull market of 1971-72.

In 1974, the year of disasters, the opinion polls forecast a Labour win until a month before the election, when there appeared to be a swing towards



the Conservatives. In the event the Stock Market read the omens better than the pollsters, and the index fell by 9 per cent in the month ahead of the poll.

The election actually produced a hung Parliament, with a life of just $7\frac{1}{2}$ months. However, 1974 was such an extraordinary year and it is probably futile to try to relate the behaviour of the indices and the electorate.

Although particular sectors of the market may benefit (or suffer) from the return of a government committed to policies that affect them, it seems that the market as a whole reacts comparatively little to the outcome of an election - at any

rate in the short term. David Peel and Peter Pope of Liverpool University, who have done some research into the subject, (some of their findings were published in the January issue of the *Investment Analyst*), reckon that there is only a significant movement in the market when the result is a surprise. Hence the 5.5 per cent jump in the index in the month after the Conservative victory of 1970.

For investors, perhaps the most significant conclusion to be reached by Peel and Pope concerns the behaviour of stock markets directly before an election. Their research, and complementary studies in

America, suggest that stock markets are generally efficient in the month immediately before an election, whichever party is expected to win.

If the left-leaning party is returned, there will be a gradual decline in prices in the month after the poll. If the party of the right succeeds, prices will improve but the rate of improvement will gradually diminish.

The moral for investors, of course, is that they should buy as soon as it becomes apparent that an election is on the way, sell on the eve of the poll, and prepare to sell short or buy, depending on the outcome, thereafter.

Investment Moves to monitor expatriates' advisers

The British expatriate attracts financial advisers like bees to a honeypot. Unfortunately, among the bees there are often a few wasps and the expatriate can get badly stung.

Many who go abroad to work do so with the specific intention of making money, but they may not have had much experience of managing it. They are likely to be perplexed by the minutiae of investment plans, and dazzled by the promises of the get-rich quick brigade; and the learning process can be a very bitter one.

While many of the companies who send advisers out to areas such as the Middle East are entirely respectable, others are not; and at the moment there is no way for the inexperienced investor to distinguish which are the rogues.

At present there is no regulatory body to oversee the activities of expatriate advisers or to whom dissatisfied clients can complain. But that may be about to change. In recent weeks a group of advisers have held two preliminary meetings

Mortgage and letting

to explore ways of setting up such an organisation. This group is known for the time being as the Association of Expatriate Advisers.

At the second meeting a steering committee was elected to prepare a draft constitution and membership rules. Its members are drawn from the Expatriate Consultancy, Thomson's Overseas, Anderson Sinclair & Co, Parkdale International, and Nicholson Harris Associates. (The secretary, to whom inquiries may be addressed, is Mr Gordon Rogers, managing director of Wilfred T Fry, Crescent House, Crescent Road, Worthing, Sussex.)

The next meeting is to be held in London on June 6 and it is open to all expatriate advisers. Whether the AEA develops into a watchdog with teeth, only time will tell. What is beyond dispute is that some form of regulation is needed and if the AEA does not provide it, who will?

David Young

David Young is director of the Expatriate Consultancy.

How to invest

You can invest from £200 upwards in either trust. Just complete and post the coupon below with your cheque. You can, if you wish, invest in both trusts by completing the relevant sections in the coupon, subject to a minimum investment of £200 in each.

*** Special offer until 29th April**

Investors using the specially coded coupon in this advertisement and investing more than £1,000 in total, will be entitled to a 1% discount. This will take the form (for investments in either or both trusts) of an additional allocation of units.

This offer applies to applications received on or before 29th April, 1983. Please apply promptly if you wish to take advantage of this offer.

If you already hold shares, and would like to consider switching your investment into Australia and/or Hong Kong you may be interested in our Share Exchange Service. Tick the box in the coupon for more details.

Remember the price of units and income from them can go down as well as up. These investments offer the opportunity of higher-than-average returns from shares that are potentially volatile and should ideally be viewed as part of your overall portfolio.

Further information: Application will be acknowledged and certificates will be forwarded within 6 weeks. Prices and yields are quoted in national newspapers. You can buy units in the United Kingdom through your bank or building society or through a Trust Deed dated 23rd October, 1981. Income on this Trust is distributed annually on 14 June. If you invest now, you will receive your first distribution on 14 June, 1984. □ The Hong Kong Trust is constituted and administered by a Trust Deed dated 10th January, 1982. Income on this Trust is distributed annually on 15 April, 1983. Distributions for both trusts are paid after the deduction of income tax if you are entitled to do so. □ The Trusts have an initial management charge of 3.4% of the value of the assets, equivalent to 3% on the issue of units at the offer prices. □ The annual charge for both trusts is 1.5% of the gross income plus VAT on the value of the assets. □ The Trusts are incorporated with the minimum 1 cent paid up in both Trust Deeds, which is deducted from the gross income and is already allowed for in the estimated current gross yields. □ Remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries; rates are available on request. □ The Trustee to both funds is Midland Bank Trust Company Limited. The Managers of the Trusts are Gartmore Fund Managers, 26, Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP. Tel: 01-623 1212. (Member of the Unit Trust Association). □ This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Application for units in Gartmore Australian Trust and/or Gartmore Hong Kong Trust

To: Gartmore Fund Managers Limited, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP. Tel: 01-623 1212. (Registered No. 117152. Registered address as above)

I/We should like to invest (minimum £200) in Gartmore Australian Trust Units at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt.

I/We should like to invest (minimum £200) in Gartmore Hong Kong Trust Units at the offer price ruling on the date of receipt.

I/We enclose a remittance, payable to Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd.

For automatic reinvestment of net income in Gartmore Australian Trust For automatic reinvestment of net income in Gartmore Hong Kong Trust For details of Share Exchange Service

Surname(Mr/Mrs/Ms/Title)
First Name(s) _____
Address _____

Signature(s)
(If there are joint applicants, all must sign and attach names and addresses
respectively.)

T23070

GARTMORE
£1,200,000,000 under Group Management

1%

Discount

Gartmore Australian Trust

The recession came relatively late to Australia, but still hit hard. Mineral and energy prices slumped, and with depression pervading the rest of the world, there was considerably less demand by trading partners for raw materials. On a smaller scale, but nonetheless dramatic, drought seriously hampered agricultural regions.

The result - a 236 point drop in the Sydney All Ordinary Share Index from a peak of 746 on 17th November 1980 to 490 on 1st March 1983 before steady and starting to recover.

Gartmore now believe that the essential elements for greater recovery are starting to appear - and with them investment opportunities that should not be missed.

Three reasons why the time looks right for recovery

* Despite initial market uncertainties, Bob Hawke's Labor Government has proved moderate. There is support for economic expansion, and trade union co-operation has ensured a policy of wage restraint. This should encourage growth in all sectors.

* Currency uncertainties were promptly settled by the 10% devaluation of the Australian Dollar. This should also have the effect of

boosting the profits of the numerous exporters.

* Finally, as world economic activity recovers, the all-important raw materials sector should expand to meet global demand - and Australia's natural abundance will again bring considerable profit. Base metal prices have recently moved up from very low levels. We believe that they now show excellent potential for sustained recovery, which should provide a dramatic boost to the earnings of Australian mining companies.

A portfolio poised for profit

The long-term opportunities from Australia's unrivalled mineral wealth have long been recognised. But we believe that recovery prospects now offer shorter-term growth opportunities to those who invest at the right time.

The Gartmore Australian Trust aims for capital growth from a portfolio mainly comprising mining and energy stocks, engineering companies, exploration companies and banks. The estimated current gross yield is a modest 0.54% p.a. For your guidance, the offer price of units on 21st April 1983 was 19.1p.

Gartmore Hong Kong Trust

A fierce commitment to capitalism, an ambitious and energetic community, a young hard-working population: these have made Hong Kong one of the world's most dynamic economies.

Over the past two decades this has meant average real annual growth of

THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION p.l.c.

Extracts from the Directors' Report Year ended 31st January, 1983

Main Features	1983	1982	% Change
Gross Revenue	£5,672,831	£5,800,440	+12.8
Net Assets	£136,816,069	£110,420,791	+23.9
Per Ordinary 25p Stock Unit:-			
Earnings	6.62p	5.92p	+11.8
Dividend	6.52p	5.32p	+10.1
Net Asset Value	191.4p	153.1p	+25.0

Dividend and Revenue

The receipt of dividend income was greater than we had anticipated and the after-tax revenue available for Ordinary Stockholders increased by 11.7% to £4,568 millions (1982: £4,098 millions). This figure is again a record. Gross income from United Kingdom investments grew to £5,479 millions (1982: £5,047 millions) and that from North American investments advanced to £1,977 millions (1982: £1,532 millions).

As a result of these welcome increases in income we are pleased to recommend a final net dividend of 4.27p per ordinary stock unit making a total dividend for the year to 31st January, 1983 of 6.62p (1982: 5.92p) per ordinary stock unit. This represents a 10.1% increase. It is pleasing to record that this dividend increase is in excess of the 4.9% increase in the United Kingdom rate of inflation as measured by the Retail Price Index, thus providing our Ordinary Stockholders with a real return.

Prospects in the current year for the growth of corporate profits in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America appear to be good with further increases expected in the receipt of dividend income. Therefore we consider that it should be possible to at least maintain the current recommended rate of dividends.

Investments

The market value of the Company's investments grew to a record level of £137,793 millions (1982: £111,398 millions). This 23.7% rise compares with an increase of 19.4% in the Financial Times All Share Index and a 49.3% increase in the Standard and Poor's Composite Index, as adjusted for movements in the exchange rate.

We continued our policy of reducing investments in Canada and by the end of the Company's financial year these had been entirely extinguished and the proceeds invested in the United States of America where long term investment prospects are considered to be appreciably better. The percentage of the Company's investments in the United Kingdom was 69.4% (1982: 71.3%) and in the United States of America was 30.6% (1982: 26.2%). The percentage of investments in Oil, Gas and Exploration fell to 13.4% (1982: 18.5%). This fall was caused partly by a marked underperformance of energy shares and partly because we considered it prudent to lighten our energy portfolio.

United Kingdom

The principal actions we effected in our United Kingdom portfolio were as follows. We emphasised companies with a substantial export capability or overseas manufacturing presence. In general we sold the shares of companies whose dividends had remained unchanged for too long a period of time, as we are even more inclined of achieving an increasing return for the use of ordinary stockholders' risk capital. We completed our programme of selling preference shares. We felt it necessary to further reduce those investments in the engineering sector which had suffered from slack demand and poor output. We reduced our shareholding in the Shell Transport and Trading Company which had become disproportionately large.

United States of America

The most salient changes to our American portfolio were as follows. Energy stocks were further reduced and also other stocks closely allied to the energy industry. Convertible stocks were again emphasised in sectors of strong earnings growth such as computers, defence, hospitals and telecommunications. It is intended that convertible stocks will represent a minimum 10% of the value of our American portfolio. Shareholdings in regional banks were reduced and we are continuing this programme of

reduction in the current year. Investments in the food manufacturing sector were further increased. This sector proved particularly resilient in the recession experienced last year.

Energy

The adverse conditions which prevailed in the energy industries during the year led us to believe that not only would the shares of energy companies underperform, but also that their ability to increase their dividends might be affected. Therefore, despite our long term bias towards energy, we felt it pertinent to reduce the energy content of our investments to levels which equated more nearly to the energy proportion contained in the Financial Times All Share Index and the Standard and Poor's Composite Index. In the current year it is our intention to at least maintain this defensive posture although we would stress that in the longer term our enthusiasm for energy investments remains undiminished and we still believe that there will come a time when the demand for crude oil and natural gas is again substantially in excess of supply. At that time we would hope to have rebuilt the level of our energy shareholdings both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America to their former above-average positions.

Investment Policy and Summary

Generally in these times of political uncertainty both in the United Kingdom and the United States of America it would seem prudent to continue to concentrate investments in senior stocks with proven management, strong balance sheets and the capacity to pay increasing dividends. Nevertheless, in view of our expectations for a resumption of economic growth in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, we intend to concentrate a small proportion of the Company's investments in those cyclical sectors which seem due for stock market re-ratings.

Whilst it remains our long term intention to increase investment in the United States of America to 40% of the Company, this may well take time to achieve due to the prevailing strength of the dollar against sterling. This trend seems likely to be maintained for as long as the outlook for economic growth and interest rates is better in the United States of America than in the United Kingdom.

We consider that the present threat to the international banking system will abate. We believe that international concern over oil price worries will diminish as the price of crude oil stabilises and it is perceived that the economies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America are net beneficiaries of cheaper energy. We also believe that there are clear signs that the principal nations of the Free World are at last beginning an economic recovery.

The United Kingdom stock market is likely to become increasingly preoccupied with the timing and result of the next general election and will inevitably place great emphasis on the opinion polls.

In summary there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the worst of the world recession is over. We believe that the recovery in the American economy will be at a faster rate than that of the United Kingdom. We are optimistic that both the United Kingdom and American stock markets will show further modest rises by the end of our current financial year. Therefore we intend to maintain a fully invested position in both markets.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, The United States Debenture Corporation p.l.c., Austral House, Basinghall Avenue, London EC2V 5DD.

FAMILY MONEY

Expatriate property

Sorting out the mortgage maze while working abroad



Expatriates' memories are made of this: a street scene in Jiddah and an old view of the Queen's Promenade at Kingston, Surrey

granted in conjunction with a specific notice, to be acknowledged by the tenant, which declares that the landlord is an owner-occupier within the meaning of the 1977 Rent Act, and that he or she will require possession for personal occupation at the end of the tenancy, and is entitled to it, under Case 11 of the 15th schedule to that Act.

With this type of lease, there is no need to specify a repossession date, notice to quit can be given at any time so long as the notice given is at least as long as the period for which rent is collected, that is, if rent is paid monthly, one month's notice is required.

It is, however, all very well having the proper lease but the tenant may still stay put until legally evicted. The prudent landlord will take account of this when granting the lease or serving notice early. The rent foregone will be less than hotel expenses for a family. In addition, legal costs insurance is a wise precaution.

Finding a good agent is the next big difficulty. Although there is an abundance of estate agents in this country, relatively few are renowned for their proficiency with rented property. The landlord can best be guided by personal recommendation, possibly from his solicitor if he knows no one else in a similar position.

A good agent is well worth the fee he charges (commonly about 10 to 15 per cent of gross rent) as his duties should include selection of tenants, collection of rent and deposits, payment of bills, regular inspection of the property, preparation of accounts, and payment of income tax.

The last item brings up the other main worry - tax. If the rent is paid by the tenant to the overseas landlord, the tenant has to deduct 30 per cent of the gross rent and pay this to the Inland Revenue. It is then up to the landlord to claim any relief for allowable expenses. Where rent is collected by an agent, he is responsible for paying the tax and should retain enough rent to meet the next tax bill.

David Young

dicted for a while it can do 10 times worse.

Other problems include the possibility of burglary, vandalism or squatters. Then there is the building society, which will raise objections if the vacant period is particularly lengthy; and even if they allow it they will probably insist on a higher rate of interest on the mortgage. The insurers will seek a much higher premium and will generally provide only restricted cover.

This route is only really suitable if the expatriate has a trusted and accommodating neighbour or near by relative who will keep a very close eye on the property and deal with any emergency.

Becoming a landlord is still the best of the three options. At first sight, it may seem the choice most fraught with problems - finding the right tenants, getting a good agent, dealing with the taxman, and regaining possession on returning home. It would be misleading to deny

that these problems exist, but it would be equally wrong to suggest that they cannot be overcome, or at least, minimised.

Although some building societies will insist that a mortgage is reduced to the sitting tenant value, most will be prepared to leave the existing mortgage undisturbed (except possibly to increase the rate) if they are satisfied with the lease agreement.

Getting the lease right is the most important part of becoming a landlord, and it is not something to be tackled by the individual. Leases should always be drawn by solicitors as the nature and wording of the lease will be crucial if there is a dispute about repossession.

For expatriates the favoured types of letting are shorthold and Case 11 leases. Shorthold leases can be granted for fixed terms of between one and five years, at the end of which the tenant is obliged to leave. The so-called Case 11 leases are

Local authority town hall bonds Fixed term, fixed rate investments. Interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 1 year Lambeth 9%, per cent 2-3 years Nottingham City 10% per cent 4-5 years Knowle 10%, per cent 6-10 years Worthing 11 per cent. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau 01-630 7401, after 3 pm. See also on Prestat no 24808.

Building societies Ordinary share accounts - 8.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over BSA recommended ordinary share rate.

Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Foreign currency deposits Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int'l Reserves 0481 25741. Seven days notice is required for withdrawal and no charge is made for switching currencies.

Local authority yearling bonds 12-month fixed rate investments. Interest 10%, per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

Guaranteed income bonds Return paid net of basic rate tax, higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity. 2 years General Portfolio 8.05 per cent min investment £1,000. 3 years General Portfolio 8.4 per cent min investment £1,000. 4 years General Portfolio 8.115 per cent min investment £1,000. 5 years Canterbury Life 9 per cent min investment £1,000.

US dollar Yen D Mark French francs 8.25 per cent 8.22 per cent 8.24 per cent 8.25 per cent

February RPI: 327.3 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks

Current account - no interest paid. Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 6% per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Monthly income account Natwest 9% per cent. Fixed term deposits £25,000 - 1 month 9.25 per cent. 3 and 6 months 9 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks

Money funds Seven-day deposits Simco 7-day fund - 9.91 per cent. UDT Average Rate Deposits - 10% per cent. Simco dollar fund - 7.86 per cent. Western Trust one month Money-market 9.81 per cent. Mailhall 10.2 per cent. City 10.25 per cent. Mailhall 7-day 10.1 per cent. Sava and Prosper 10.25 per cent. TSB 10.25 per cent. Interest paid without deduction of tax. TSB, Mailhall, Money-market Trust Call Fund - min £10,000 10.16 per cent. 7-day fund - 22,500

10.16 per cent. Further details from Simco 01-238 0233. UDT 01-623 3020. Tyndal 0272 732241. Western Trust 0752 261161. Mailhall 01-498 6624. Sava and Prosper 0708 589966. Tullet & Riley 238 0952

National Savings Bank Ordinary accounts - interest 3 per cent or 6 per cent if UDT is maintained, first 270 of interest tax-free. Investment Account 10% per cent interest paid without deduction of tax. one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £20,000.

National Savings Certificate 25th issue

Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.51 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

National Savings Income Bond Min. investment £25,000 reducing to £2,000 from 3 May - max.

£200,000. Interest - 11 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice - check penalties.

National Savings 2nd Index-linked certificates

Maximum investment £10,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail price index. Investment Account 10% per cent interest paid without deduction of tax. one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £20,000.

National Savings Certificate 25th issue

Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 7.51 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

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FAMILY MONEY

Pensions

How early leavers could take their money with them

In South Africa, "brown baggers" are people who bring their own wine bottles to an unlicensed restaurant. It is not the kind of thing that merchant bankers normally do. But in a discussion paper presented to a select gathering of pensions managers and advisers at the Policy Studies Institute this week, Mr Philip Chappell, distinguished greybeard and senior merchant banker, called for "brown bag pensions" - perfectly legal, very portable, choose what you want when you need it, and away from all those absurd licensing laws administered by petty sessions.

Mr Chappell is worried about the fact that the largest asset of many people - their pension rights - is concentrated in the hands of a few professional investment managers administering the largest source of long-term savings in the country. He pointed to three main problems:

- Employees who leave their company before retirement age suffer serious loss of pension expectations;
- Concentration of investment means a shortage of venture capital - and the danger of nationalization in future;
- The members' lack of control of their own assets leads to an unhealthy lack of interest in investment policies.

He proposed a new, optional, system - giving employees the right to set up their own pensions "pot", with wide powers of investment, and with the aim of making capitalists of all scheme members.

And since it would be "money-purchase" (like current self-employed arrangements), the "pot" could follow the employee round from job to job. Employees who wanted to stay in their own final salary-based scheme would be welcome to do so.

Robin Ellison

The Halifax calls off its little extra help

A controversial plan by the Halifax Building Society to introduce premium interest rates on instant access high value deposits came to nothing last month.

The Halifax has confirmed that it "ventilated" at a Building Society's Association Council meeting, the idea that it should pay an extra one quarter point above the BSA's current basic rate - 6.25 per cent tax paid - on deposits of £5,000 and over. It claims that other societies also gave notice that they might make similar moves, and that the suggestions were inspired by the highly competitive products being offered by Abbey National, one of the biggest building societies.

It seems, however, that neither the Halifax nor any of the other big societies is yet ready to stomach a free-for-all, with rates based on size of deposit rather than period of notice. After a sharp initial reaction, societies that have adopted this policy are being ignored. Cheltenham & Gloucester had to face a barrage of criticism when it launched its gold account, offering 1 per cent on instant access accounts of £1,000-plus back in 1981. But no one has been inspired to emulate it.

Hilary Gomer

Why pay tax on your investments - when you don't have to?

Tax-exempt savings plans are completely exempt from income tax and capital gains tax. Consequently, they offer the most tax-efficient way, apart from a pension scheme, to invest in a TAX-FREE fund - giving you an advantage of up to 40% over ordinary taxed investments, such as building societies and stocks and shares.

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This is an exceptional investment opportunity, available to you only if you are married or if you have a dependent child - but married couples can both invest. For details, please complete the coupon and return it to us - no stamp is required.

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TSIA 23/4

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10%
Consolidated Crds	10%
C. Hoare & Co	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000. 6% on £10,000 to £20,000. 5% on £20,000 and over.

** 12 month deposits on sums of under £10,000. 6% on £10,000 to £20,000. 5% on £20,000 and over.



Westminster Assurance

Clampdown on 'tax efficiency' opens a Pandora's box

Westminster Assurance backed down last week when the Inland Revenue blocked the new self-employed pension plan which it had introduced last February.

And the implications of the move could extend beyond pensions to a clutch of other insurance-linked products marketed under the tempting banner "tax efficient".

It cannot be ignored by anyone buying or selling financial products which breach the spirit of the law even if strictly speaking, they adhere to its letter.

Interest free
The Westminster scheme, called the Cash Restorer, was brilliant, but it lasted just six weeks. If you qualified for a self-employed pension you paid a premium of, say £1,000 and retrieved £700 immediately as an interest free loan. The basic rate taxpayer secured a feeble pension, but got the £700 it cost him, after tax, relief, straight back. The higher rate taxpayer would actually improve his cash flow in the process.

All of this was wonderful stuff, and Westminster took £7m in the first month. It was said that the Revenue had approved the pension plan. So why did the Superannuation Funds Office, the department that vets pension schemes, block it?

The SFO only has to approve the annuity contract, and never saw that loanback arrangement before it gave permission. Faced with a rather inoffensive, guaranteed non-profits pension plan - the sort of thing no insurance company in its right mind would try and market - it did yes. Only when the full

product was launched - including the Cash Restorer - did it realize what was up.

But in squashing the Westminster scheme it has raised the concept of "the overall contract", which recently saw the light of day in a celebrated Lords tax case.

Even if each separate part of a scheme is within the law the whole thing can be ruled out of court if the purpose and end result of the overall transaction is tax avoidance. For insurance companies and their clients this opens up a Pandora's box of possibilities.

Presumably the intention of this latest move is to let everyone know - and everyone includes consumers - that the SFO is not prepared to let the tax relief provisions of pensions legislation be distorted.

Westminster's claim that the Revenue's move could not have been anticipated is true in so far as there are no guidelines laid down for self-employed pensions - a clear omission on the part of the Revenue.

There are, for instance, guidelines covering loanback arrangements on both occupational pension schemes and directors' company schemes. But Westminster was warned by its own legal advisors, before the launch that the Revenue would not like the scheme.

Notorious
The affair has ended happily for those who took the policy - they are getting their money back plus 20 per cent interest, an ex gratia payment by Westminster.

The fact remains that the

Margaret Drummond

Despite objections from the Life Offices Association, which is worried that the insurance industry will lose its valuable tax status, the Revenue has done nothing.

As Mr Mark Weinberg of Hambo Life puts it: "Capital and income bonds are somewhat artificial in tax terms. But if the Revenue lets them carry on everyone else will start offering them too. Then we will have to... I want to be last man in. I think it will be a replay of the second hand bonds - once all the established companies climb in, the Revenue will ban them."

Plenty of people are offering high interest these days.

But most of them make you pay for it. If you want to get at your cash, either you have to wait a long time, or you have to forego extra interest.

Things are different at the Bristol & West. We offer a choice of two high interest accounts.

If you don't mind a short wait to be sure of high interest - just one calendar month - choose the Extra Interest Account, paying 1% net* over the current Share Account Rate.

For immediate access to your cash, and no strings at all, choose the Plus Account - paying 3/4% net* over the current Share Account Rate.

Interest rates may vary but both accounts will always pay more interest than a Share Account.

Invest now. Call in at any of our 156 branches from Penzance to Aberdeen. Or send off a coupon for an application form.

*Paid yearly. Difference slightly less if Share Account interest compounded.

Address your envelope (no stamp required) to Bristol & West Building Society Dept. T1 FREEPOST, Bristol BS99 7BR.

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7.25% = 10.36% NET P.A. GROSS

† Gross equivalent with tax paid at 30%.

JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES

pack leader but under normal Wigan frames, second round manual.

School fees

Watch the wording when you are trying to beat the taxman

Even for the smallest family, school fees make a large hole in the budget. And under most circumstances they have to be paid out of net income.

At the moment, school fees can be paid by a parent in a way which is tax deductible only when they are paid under a court order for maintenance, and thus become the income of the child - against which the child can set his or her own personal allowance.

In the past, it was necessary for the fees to be paid to the child rather than to the school. But this was unsatisfactory, and in 1980 the Inland Revenue issued a statement of practice explaining that school fees paid under a court order could be deductible when paid direct to the school, provided that the school was acting as agent for the child.

The payments are tax deductible only if it is shown that the fees are the child's rather than the parent's liability, and that the school is aware of this.

In recent years, some companies have tried paying scholarships directly to the children of their employees, hoping in this way to create tax-free

scholarship income in the child's hands, and thus aid the employee without actually giving him a taxable benefit.

This was recently tested in the courts (in *Wicks v Firth*) and the company, in this case ICI, won.

But the jubilation was short-lived. In the Budget the Chancellor foreshadowed legislation to block these schemes, and if that happens, employees would be taxed on such awards unless they were made before the Budget date, or are made from a fund of which not more than 25 per cent is used for employee scholarships.

This will make the cost of giving such a benefit considerably more expensive, and only time will tell whether employers will consider it worthwhile. So far, ICI, for one, had not made up its mind.

Georgina Maxwell

ARBUTHNOT
minimum investment £200
NEW UNIQUE OFFER
WORLD PENNY SHARE FUND

1 PENNY

SHARE FUND

Arbuthnot Securities Limited, one of the leading UK unit trust companies, announces the formation of a unique unit trust, Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund. The Fund will be managed by Arbuthnot's team of highly successful investment managers. For a minimum of £200 you can invest in a worldwide spread of penny share companies selected for their exceptional growth potential. Investment in such companies is of course quite speculative, but rewards can be infinitely greater than heavily priced shares.

Penny shares describe companies whose shares are priced in pennies rather than pounds and are usually little known and unresearched. Consequently they provide excellent opportunities for entrepreneurs to launch them into profitability and these activities are thriving especially in America, Japan and the UK.

The aim of Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund is to achieve maximum capital growth (estimated gross starting yield is 2% p.a.). Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. Until 6th May 1983, units in the new Arbuthnot World Penny Share Fund may be purchased at the fixed launch offer price of 10p. You can invest simply by returning the application form below with your remittance.

General Information
Applications will be acknowledged and unit certificates will be issued within six weeks. Units can be purchased or sold back daily. Repayment is made within 14 days of receipt of your renounced units only. The net income is automatically re-invested and the price of units is adjusted to reflect this. Income accumulation statements will be sent to investors on 31st August each year commencing 1983. Daily prices appear in leading newspapers. Remuneration is paid to intermediaries (rates available on request).

Offer price includes 5% service charge. The minimum investment is £200. The minimum charge is 25% of the value of the Fund plus VAT but the manager will levy this as 1%. Three months notice of any increase will be given. Offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Trustee: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. Manager: Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Reg. No. 465934), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Members of the Unit Trust Association.

Full Name _____

Address _____

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Date _____

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The Unit Trust People

HOW TO GET MORE INTEREST WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT.

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The Bristol & West Extra Interest Account currently pays a full 1% net* more than the Share Account Rate on investments of £1,000 or more - yet you need give only 1 calendar month's notice of withdrawal. And if you need to withdraw cash without notice, you lose only 1 month's interest at the current rate on the amount withdrawn.

Plenty of people are offering high interest these days. But most of them make you pay for it. If you want to get at your cash, either you have to wait a long time, or you have to forego extra interest.

Things are different at the Bristol & West. We offer a choice of two high interest accounts.

If you don't mind a short wait to be sure of high interest - just one calendar month - choose the Extra Interest Account, paying 1% net* over the current Share Account Rate.

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7.00% = 10.00% NET P.A. GROSS

† Gross equivalent with tax paid at 30%.

JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES

GOLF: PUTTER THAT MADE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

Lyle owes lead to his wife

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Madrid

Sandy Lyle, the pride of Scotland, stole into the lead on the second day of the Madrid Open tournament yesterday. He had a second round of 69, three under par, for the halfway total of 139 before the rains came and was one stroke ahead of Tom Sieckmann, of the United States (71 yesterday) and two ahead of Gordon Brand (72) and John Bland, of South Africa (76).

Before any worthwhile challenge could be mounted among the players who teed off in the afternoon, the course was subjected to torrential rain and after an hour the greens began to vanish. When the second round was inevitably called off with the star match marooned on the fourteenth tee, Severiano Ballesteros, infuriated by a shot dropped at both the twelfth and thirteenth, was one over for the day and par for the tournament.

Sam Torrance, suitably named for the conditions, was two under both for the day and the tournament. The second round will be resumed at 8 o'clock today, with 60 players still on the course; the third round will begin an hour after the last match is in.

Lyle attributed his success

Nicklaus back to best

Carlsbad, California, (Reuters) — Jack Nicklaus, having recovered from his knee injury, had a seven-under-par 65 to take a two-stroke lead after the first round of the Tournament of Champions here. The event is for players who have won on the PGA tour during the past two months.

FOOTBALL: PLANS FOR A NEW HOME UNVEILED

Merger of clubs a step closer

Injury crisis

threatens

Aberdeen

Aberdeen's bold attempt to win

an unprecedented three trophies this season is threatened by injuries.

Alex Ferguson, Aberdeen's manager, has been forced to call in the services of a team of physiotherapists to help him get his players fit again.

Although the scheme has been

unanimously welcomed, with three of the Reading directors among the dissenters, the chance of it being "topped up" appears slim.

Three other directors control 44 per

cent of the shares and they have agreed to sell their 32,674 shares at \$2 a share. The dissenting directors control only five per cent of the new firm and, if all of their shares are sold, the new club will have 150 acres of land, shops, restaurants, discos and other sporting facilities, and at the same time said he was confident the agreement would go through.

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Lyle: Pride of Scotland finding his touch

eighth (334 yards) and hit a hole in two over par. He has wedge shot to five yards at 13th and holed the putt.

Brand maintained his new-found form with a 72 to add to his 70 of the day before and stand in close proximity again to Sieckmann, with whom he shared second place in the Tunisian Open last week.

Sieckmann was a stroke better than Brand on both days here.

Bland, an amiable South African, came into the reckoning with his seventy, founded on two improbable eagles.

Using a three wood at the 13th (310 yards), downhill and with a stiff wind, he ran the ball through a kindly bunker and up to one foot of the hole. At the long 15th he pitched in from 45 yards. He played the remaining

holes in two over par.

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	510	3	10	422	3
2	573	4	11	450	4
3	179	3	12	450	4
4	411	4	13	309	4
5	507	4	14	261	4
6	385	4	15	262	4
7	323	4	16	174	4
8	438	4	17	185	4
Out	3,455	36	In	3,582	36

Total 3,455 36 In 3,582 36

Over 3,455 36 In 3,582 36

Then he beat Andrew Jarrett and Chris Lewis in straight sets on the same day and yesterday advanced to the semi-final round with a 5-7, 6-6, 6-3 win over the fifth seed, Balazs Taroczy. Interrupted by rain, the match spanned 4hr 50min.

Edberg is almost 6ft 1in tall, fair-haired and dreamily laconic. He is a policeman's son and took up tennis, he says, because his mother wanted him to. He ranks 237th in the world, which means that the likes of Taroczy (ranked 39th) have had to see how to deal with him.

We have yet to find out how Edberg will bear the increased weight of expectation that will now rest upon him. We have yet to find out how much he has to give to tennis. What is certain is that the lad has a remarkable aptitude for the game.

Tommy Smid's answerless sense of purpose was evident yesterday in 6-4, 6-3 win over another big man, Christopher Mottram, who is trying to shake off persistent back trouble.

In his equally eccentric way Mottram is also tops in about the "dead" balls he has been hitting this week. He reckons the sealed cans are being opened sooner than they should be. This is an interesting variation on a popular theme dead or alive, tennis balls seldom earn good opinions from the players.

Smid, junior, too, has an uncommon capacity for work and likes to have his family around him while he is doing it. So they send delegates.

This time his wife and son are staying at home but his father has managed to find some spare time. After 26, Smid wants to put money into the bank while he can and he is earning plenty. Since 1978 his year-end ranking has been 31st.

"I play singles and doubles all the time. That is tiring. But I like to play. I like to win and the more I play the better I play. As long as I am healthy and eager the tennis is not going to disappear from your racket." His competitive verve seems inexhaustible. Perhaps there is something of the philosopher in Smid, junior, too.

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Cock Robin can rule the roost in Derby trial

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

In recent years no race run early in the season has been a more reliable pointer to the outcome of the Derby than the Guardian Classic Trial, which is just one of the gents on a star-studded programme at Sandown Park this afternoon.

In 1978 conditions were pretty similar underfoot to what they will be today when Whistleblow stormed home on ground that he adored. However, those who had eyes for more than just the winner could have failed to notice Shirley Height finish extremely well in second place and it was he who delivered the goods on Derby Day, not Whistleblow.

The next three years saw this particular trial even more productive as far as the Epsom classic was concerned. First Troy then Henbit and finally Shergar all used this race as a successful stepping-stone to glory and fame at Epsom.

It is said that all good things come to an end sometime, and so it did last year when Peacetime, the winner of the Sandown Trial, failed to run up to expectations in the Derby. But as his eclipse at Epsom is the sole blot on the history of today's trial in recent years, interest in today's race is in no way diminished. On the contrary, with Cock Robin, Gortleian, Polished Silver, Russian Roubles, Special Leave and Welsh Idol all standing their ground we are promised a marvellously instructive race so long as none of those behind the main participants has cold feet at the last moment.

While all their rivals were concentrating yesterday on laying odds on such diverse targets as the 1,000 and 2,000 Guineas, the Whitbread Gold Cup, football matches galore and the World Snooker Championship, the Tote went it alone and chanted their arm on the Derby.

Only Gortleian (6-1); Dunbeath (8-1) and Caeleion (10-1) are above Cock Robin and Russian Roubles, who are bracketed together in their ante-post book at 14-1. Next in the Tote's list is the Queen's hope Special Leave at 16-1. The fact that all three of today's contestants are trained by men who have actually sampled the sweet taste of victory in the Derby already makes this trial that much more savoury.

Sandown Park

Draw advantage: low numbers best.

Tote double 2.55, 4.10. Treble 2.18, 3.85, 4.40.

[Television (ITV) 1.45, 2.15, 2.55 and 3.85 races].

1.45 SANDOWN PARK STAKES (2-y-o maidens: 22,274; 5f) (7 runners)

101 ADAM'S PEAK (A) J. Bingley D. Weston 9-0 W. Sibson

102 GARABINEER (S) M. Nisbett J. Harrold 8-7 P. Watson

103 HANOVERIAN (A) J. Bingley D. Weston 9-0 P. Watson

104 4 MELLOW DANCE (F) C. Corrington P. Kellaway 8-6 J. Piggott

105 2 TIME MACHINE (T) W. Whistleblow J. Winter 8-0 S. Raymond

106 2 TOP STAR (C) J. Morgan R. Harmer 8-0 G. Sturley

107 2 SPARKY (A) G. Harmer 8-0 G. Sturley

108 2 RUSSIAN ROULETTE (P) G. Harmer 8-0 G. Sturley

109 2 SPECIAL LEAVE (The Queen) J. Bingley 8-7

110 2 WELSH IDOL (P) K. Whistleblow 8-7

111 2 COCK ROBIN (T) M. Phillips 8-0 G. Sturley

2. Time Machine, 3 Vixen, 4 Star, 7-2 Conqueror, 7, Dashing Baron, 10, Mellow Dance, 10

Adam's Peak, 20, Top Star, 20, Top Of The British.

3.15 GUARDIAN CLASSIC TRIAL (Group III: 3-y-o 215,408; 1m 2f) (7)

102 COCK ROBIN (T) M. Phillips 8-0 G. Sturley

103 GORTLEIAN (C) M. Nisbett J. Harrold 8-7 P. Watson

104 2 NEORIAN (Cap M. Lemon) J. Weston 8-0 G. Sturley

105 2 RUSSIAN ROULETTE (P) G. Harmer 8-0 G. Sturley

106 2 SPARKY (A) G. Harmer 8-0 G. Sturley

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Saturday

Television and radio programmes Edited by Peter Davolle

BBC 1

6.25 Open University (until 8.55) *Madonna of San Biagio* 6.59 History of Maths; 7.15 Noise and Interference; 7.40 Properties of Enzymes; 8.05 Punjab to Britain; 8.30 Admission to OU Explained.

8.55 *Edgar Kennedy's Noisy Neighbours*; 8.15 *Get Set* With Michael Wood at Lincoln Cathedral; tennis training; and a Flock of Seagulls.

11.00 *Film: Trouble Brewing* (1939) George Formby versus a gang of counterfeits. With Google Witters.

12.30 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.35 Football Focus; 1.05 World Snooker: Second-round coverage of the Embassy Championships, from Sheffield; 1.25 Racing from Leicester; 1.40 Snooker; 1.55 Racing from Leicester; 2.10 Squash: Action with Jaihir Khan, the world and British Open champion; 2.25 Racing from Leicester (Leicestershire Stakes).

2.40 Tennis/Swimming/Snooker: Semi-finals of the State Express Tennis Classic from Bournemouth. And Great Britain v the Netherlands in the Young Player Tennis Training International, from Blackpool. And more snooker from Sheffield; 3.45 Half time scores; 3.55 Snooker and Tennis: Back to Sheffield and Bournemouth; 4.35 Final Scores.

5.10 *Tom and Jerry*: two cartoons; 5.25 News; and at 5.35, Sports round-up.

5.40 *The Dukes of Hazzard*: Bo and Luke catch two crooks who have stolen bank credit cards.

6.25 *Film: The Beasts are on the Streets* (1967) Made-for-TV thriller about wild animals on the loose after a lorry crashes into a wildlife preserve in the United States. With Carol Lynley and Dale Robertson. Director: Peter Hunt.

6.30 *Eurovision Song Contest*, 1982: The annual lombards which is the despair of anyone who likes tunes that linger in the memory more than five minutes after hearing them. The commentary (inevitably) is from Terry Wogan. Britain's entry, I'm Never Giving Up, sung by Sweet Dreams, sounds more appropriate to Norway, whose entries never seem to score any points. Televised live from the Rudolf-Sadmayr-Halle, Munich.

10.10 News; And sports round-up.

10.25 *Blood Money*: Final episode of this repeated thriller serial about terrorists who kidnap the young son of a United Nations diplomat. With Bernard Hepton, Michael Denison (r).

11.25 *Steel Cowboy* (1978) Made-for-television drama about a tough lorry driver (James Broon) and his friend (Rip Torn) who, through economic necessity, transport some stolen cattle. Also starring Jennifer Warren. Directed by Harvey Laidman.

1.00 Weather prospects for Sunday.

TV-am

6.00 *Daybreak*, followed at 7.00 by *Good Morning Britain* and the children's programme *Dots*. Run at 8.40, items include news at 8.00, 8.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30. Sport at 6.30 (approx) and 7.15 (approx). Morning paper, and the day's guest (sometimes after 7.00), followed by leisure magazine and Bill Oddie's *Wild*.

Weekend: Michael Parkinson's interview at 8.07, Aerobatics, with Jackie Genova, at 8.32. Ends at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 *Sesame Street*: with the Muppets; 10.30 *The Saturday Show*: fun for the younger viewer. With Iain St Clair.

12.15 *World of Sport*. The line-up is: 12.20 *Karting* (TV Times Superkart Challenge, from Donington Park); 1.15 *Crash* (from ITV). We see first, the 1.45 from Sandown: 1.55 Cycling: (the world's longest-established cycling classic, the Liège-Bastogne-Liège); 2.05 Racing at Sandown: We see the 2.15 *Guardsman* Classic Trial, a proven pointer to the Derby; 2.25 *Speedway*: England versus the US, at Wimbledon Stadium.

2.45 *Racing Roundup*: We see the 2.25 *Whitbread Gold Cup*; 3.15 *Speedway*: back to the England v US struggle at Wimbledon Stadium; 3.25 *Racing from Sandown*: We see the 3.35 *Westbury Stakes*; 3.45 Half time scores; 4.00 *Wrestling*; 4.45 Results.

5.05 *News* from ITN.

5.15 *The Smurfs: The Magic Egg*; 5.30 *Metal Mickey*: The robot lends a hand with the homework. With Irene Handl (r).

6.00 *The Fall Guy*: A white-collar criminal (Mary-Margaret Humes) attempts to escape from a train when being escorted back from Philadelphia by Colt (Lee Majors).

7.00 *Russ Abbott's Madhouse*: Crazy comedy with music, with the usual gang including Susie Blake, Les Dennis and Sherrie Hewson.

7.35 2-2-1: Prize-winning comedy and mild show, including some Shakespearean acting, stars Charlie Drake and Bill Maynard. The MC is Ted Rogers.

8.35 *T J Hooker*: A blind girl is persuaded to become a target for murder.

9.30 *Tales of the Unexpected*: A Sad Loss. Hayley Mills is the hotel owner who suddenly finds she might lose her aunt's legacy, with丽宝 Lally. Bowers.

10.00 *News* from ITN. And sports round-up.

10.15 *The Big Match*: Football highlights from today's games.

11.15 London news. Followed by: David, Cliff Lazzarino v Tony Brown in the Justice Teely Dartstoothon.

11.45 *The Leeds Folk Festival*: with the Irish folk band Channell.

12.15 *Closer* with Michael Hordern.



Bernie Cornfield addressing his *ITV* colleagues in 1962: *Swindler* (Channel 4, 7.45 pm)

BBC 2

6.25 *Open University*.

7.10 Film: *Father Goose* (1964). Enjoyable wartime comedy, with Cary Grant as the South Pacific beachcomber who, pressed into service as a military observer, has also to look after a French schoolteacher (Leslie Caron) and her seven girl pupils.

5.05 *Grand Slam*: The Great Britain v the United States bridge tournament continues, with Britain still slightly ahead.

5.30 *World Snooker*: More live coverage of the Embassy World Professionals' Championship in Sheffield. Further coverage tonight at 11.10.

6.10 *States of Mind*: Jonathan Miller, continuing to probe our grey matter, talks to Tom Harrell, Fellow of Linacre College, Oxford, who does not subscribe to the "Naked Ape" theory of human behaviour.

7.00 *News*. And sports round-up.

7.15 *Alfred Brendel Masterclass*: Filmed at the Jerusalem Music City, the piano virtuoso takes a young musician through the Beethoven Sonata in E Major, Op 109, and also plays the amateur from the Sonata in A, D 664, by Schubert.

8.00 *Rugby Special*: Colloquy v City of Derry, in the final of the AIB Ulster Challenge Cup.

9.00 Roger Does It: *Live Here Any More?* Roger (David Troughton) comes up against a jilted (John Horsley) to settle his ex-wife's (Diane Fletcher) divorce action fees and the children's maintenance arrears (r). With Kate Fahy as the "other woman" (r).

9.30 *Film: International: Pastorage* (1975) Gentle.

9.45 *News* from ITN.

10.00 *Alfred Brendel Masterclass*: Filmed at the Jerusalem Music City, the piano virtuoso takes a young musician through the Beethoven Sonata in E Major, Op 109, and also plays the amateur from the Sonata in A, D 664, by Schubert.

10.15 *Antiques Roadshow*: From Leicester. Includes a collection of naughty postcards.

10.30 *Songs of Praise*: 21st Anniversary: This spiritual lifting programme comes of age. It comes tonight from Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London.

11.00 *Swindler*: The Rise and Rise of Bernie Cornfield. How Robert Vesco located several hundred million dollars from Cornfield's Investors Overseas Services in the Seventies. Includes interviews with some of Vesco's associates. First film in a series of three. Written by Peteratty.

11.15 *World of Animation*: Cartoon competition.

12.00 *News* — A Woman Now: Brazilian-made drama serial, *Malu (Reina Duarte)* is involved in an industrial dispute.

12.15 *Beauful Whore*: Episode 2 (of 7). Peter Merson encounters his new and attractive secretary (Deborah Grant) and (Prue) has a violent row with her husband (James Aubrey) (r).

12.30 *Antiques Roadshow*: From New York. With Jules Dassin's fine movie *Coat of Many Colors* (1971) Love story, with Susan Panhalion as the girl who brings new hope to a former racing driver (Karl Malden), crippled in a crash.

12.45 *Mastermind*: Third semi-final. Questions on British political history from 1945; history of Italy (1815-1929); Tutankhamun; and Alexander the Great.

1.15 *News* with Jan Leeming.

1.30 *That's Life*: with Esther Rantzen and Co. Includes the "That's Life" Newsround, manned by Sue Cox and Joanne Monro.

1.45 *Heart of the Matter*: the BL "washing up" disputes at Cowley. Workers and management are interviewed.

1.55 *Orchestra*: Second film in Jane Glover's series. Tonight, music of the baroque era. And Haydn's role in the development of the symphony. Includes a visit to the Holywell Music Room in Oxford. With the English Chamber Orchestra.

2.10 *The Great Nuclear Arms Debate*: Transatlantic sit-up involving Michael Heseltine, Henry Kissinger, German Opposition leader Egon Bahr, and former US negotiator for the Salt 2 treaty, Paul C. Warnke. Ends at 00.55am.

CHANNEL 4

6.25 *Open University*.

7.10 *Fisherman's Friends* (1964). Crustal and Mantle Processes; 7.15 Computing: 7.40 Reading Development; 8.05 Conflict Brought to Light; 8.30 Nature of Chemistry.

9.00 *Pigeon Street* (r); 9.15 Knock Knock: The Muslim story of the Two Slaves, told by Tony Maiden; 9.30 *This is the Day*: An act of worship.

10.00 *Asian Magazine*: with the Pakistani film-maker Muftaq Gander. And more questions about the Nationality Act; 10.30 Maths Help; 10.40 Let's Go! for the mentally handicapped (r); 10.55 Multi-Cultural Education (r); 11.20 *Tele-Montage*: Switzerland (r); 11.45 *Weekend Wardrobe*: with the fabric designer Susan Collier (r).

12.10 *The Skill of Lip-Reading*: 12.35 *Never too Late*: the mature student (r); 1.00 *Farming*: 1.25 *Beatrix's Wooden Toys*: Richard Brereton completes his Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost; 1.50 News.

1.20 *Film: Miracle on 34th Street* (1947) Heart-warming, wolly successful whimsical tale of a New York department store Santa Claus (Edmund Gwenn) who really believes he's Father Christmas. With Maureen O'Hara, John Payne.

1.45 *>Password*: Word association game, with Suzanne Danielle and Martin Jarvis as guest players.

2.05 *Brookside*: Two repeated episodes (r).

2.30 *Square Pages*: American high school comedy series. Shy Patty (Sarah Jessica Parker) gets the glad-eye from her school musical co-star.

2.45 *News*. Followed by: 7.00 *With Michael Charlton*.

7.00 *A Week in Politics*: Shirley Williams is interviewed.

7.15 *Swindler*: The Rise and Rise of Bernie Cornfield. How Robert Vesco located several hundred million dollars from Cornfield's Investors Overseas Services in the Seventies. Includes interviews with some of Vesco's associates. First film in a series of three. Written by Peteratty.

7.30 *World Snooker*: Back to Sheffield for more play in the Embassy Championship second round. Ends at 12.45am.

Sunday

TV-am

7.00 *Rub-a-Dub-Tub*: for the eight-year-olds and under, followed by *Good Morning Britain*, with Michael Parkinson, at 8.00. Items include news at 8.00, 8.30 and 9.15; Sunday Papers reviews at 8.10 (approx) and 9.00 (approx); political gossip; at 8.35; Books spot at 8.40; discussion of the week, at 8.45 and 9.00, and trailer for tomorrow's *Good Morning Britain* at 9.15; *Closedown* at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 *Me and My Car*: More faults that come to light in MOT tests; 10.00 *Morning Workshops*: Hinduism from the Temple, New Age from Tyne; 11.00 *Getting On*: fashion and the elderly; 11.30 *God's Story*: Paul, the Traveller (r); 11.45 *Cartoon Time*.

12.00 *Weekend World*: with Brian Walden, David Steel talks about the Liberal/SOP Alliance and the prospects for a June election.

12.15 *University Challenge*: undergraduates in general knowledge quiz; 1.30 *Police 5*.

1.45 *This Sporting Summer*: Portrait of a young skater, Louise LeGane, from Southampton, with an eye on the 1988 Olympics.

2.15 *London news*. Followed by:

2.17 *Film: Double Bank* (1961). Breezy British comedy about newly-weds (Jan Carmichael, Janet Scott) living in an old house-boat.

3.00 *Antiques Roadshow*: From Leicester. Includes a collection of naughty postcards.

3.15 *Songs of Praise*: 21st Anniversary: This spiritual lifting programme comes of age. It comes tonight from Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London.

3.30 *Match of the Day*: highlights from two of yesterday's big games.

3.45 *Face the Music*: Joseph Conrad's *Death in the White House* (1951) with Robin Ray, Dorothy Tutin, and David Attwooll.

4.00 *The Fugitive*: Murder hunt police cordon off an area where *Black Widow* (David Janssen) is working as a junior.

4.15 *London news*. Followed by:

4.17 *Film: Double Bank* (1961). Breezy British comedy about newly-weds (Jan Carmichael, Janet Scott) living in an old house-boat.

5.00 *News Review*: Jan Leeming.

5.15 *Sunday Review*: *Jan Leeming*. The programme: Rebuilding Beirut. A film about the re-emergency of Middle East business in the city that has known so much death and destruction. Plus Interview with Geoff Howe.

5.30 *World About Us*: Life on a Silks Thread. The world of the spider. How it has evolved a strategy to obtain a meal and find a mate. How Black Widow got its name. And the answer to the question: Is it true that the female spider always eats her mate? 6.05 News.

6.00 *World Snooker*: Further live coverage from the Embassy Championship (more at 11.10).

6.15 *International Pro-Celebrity Golf*: Sean Connery and Albert Finney take on Lee Trevino and Severiano Ballesteros.

6.30 *Glasgow: The Broo*: The Broo is what the Glaswegians call the Doile. And in this, the last of five portraits of this fine Scots city, we learn something of the plight of its 3000 vagrants. We visit a hostel where men live in conditions not dissimilar to the workhouses of Dickens's day.

Nazi rise and fall: Hitler at his peak and Hess the lonely survivor



1933—Germans mobbing their Führer at Nuremberg the year he became Chancellor; 1981—Rudolf Hess walking alone in the gardens of Spandau prison, Berlin.

Continued from page 1

and his "Women," and "Stalingrad."

Local units of the Wehrmacht inspected the wreckage, but in the turmoil of the time the contents not yet officially registered. One so far unidentified officer found the steel boxes with the diaries and took them away, concealing them for many years in East Germany.

Stern has not said exactly how the diaries were brought across to the West; if their existence had been known by the East German authorities they would certainly have been confiscated, and anyone known to be engaged in smuggling them out might well be shot. The eventual owner contacted *Stern* three years ago after most of the documents had already been deposited in a Swiss bank.

The magazine proposes to publish virtually the entire contents of the diaries, grouping various entries on different occasions under themes, such as "Hitler and the Jews". "Hitler

also writes about Unity Mitford, the daughter of Lord Redesdale, who became infatuated with Hitler, met him frequently and tried to commit suicide shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Stern has conducted a lengthy correspondence about the diaries with the West German Government, to whom it will hand them over to be kept in its collections with the British Prime Minister, whom history has judged harshly for not standing up to the German dictator. Hitler expresses admiration for the toughness and tenacity of his opposite number. Yet when Britain declared war after Germany's invasion of Poland, Hitler was surprised and devastated.

★ ★

Among the many drawings and sketches in the archive are several pictures of Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress and eventual wife for a few hours before their joint suicide. Some of the sketches show her naked. Hitler

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Germany, Switzerland, Spain and South America. The existence of the diaries had been kept a secret from all but a handful of the magazine's senior staff.

Lord Dacre said a vital clue in tracking down and confirming the documents' authenticity was that Hitler spoke about them to General Hans Baur, his personal pilot, who is still alive.

★ ★

Herr Baur was taken prisoner by the Russians along with other fugitives from the bunker and spent nine years in Soviet camps. He published his memoirs in 1956, in which he casually mentioned Hitler's distress at hearing of the crash of the aircraft carrying the diaries.

A vital question is how much Hitler tells the truth in his diaries. He was consciously

writing for posterity, compiling a document for his admirators to draw on, and has therefore presented himself in a favourable light.

decided, Hitler has a typical hate-filled passage in which he rages at the Jews for expecting to be fed and clothed by the Reich while at the same time being its enemies.

He does not actually state

that the Jews were to be liquidated. But he complains that if they could not be resettled in the East and since no other country would accept them, they should be sent to sea and the boats sunk.

★ ★

Clear examples of his disingenuousness emerge in his writing about the Jews. He never hints that he had any direct knowledge of or hand in organizing the Holocaust. But in his entry dealing with *Kristallnacht*, the night in 1938 when synagogues were systematically burned, Jewish shops and establishments vandalized and Jews subject to brutal mob terror, Hitler deplores such destruction, complaining about the breaking of so much valuable glass.

On the day of the Wannsee Conference in Berlin when the extermination of the Jews was

kept in isolated areas, is absurd. It is to introduce the *Führerprinzip* into history — in other words, to play his game."

He says the entries dealing with Hess have to be examined with special care. Herr Hess, now aged 89, is the last surviving war criminal in custody in Spandau jail in Berlin. He has never said that his journey was authorized by Hitler. According to the evidence of the diaries this silence was part of a contingency plan in which he would feign insanity and remain silent

should his mission abort.

★ ★

Lord Dacre says that the diaries must be treated with caution. It would be a mistake for historians to see an overwhelming revelation, for most of the content was overt propaganda, and has to be read as such.

"To treat Hitler's evidence as overriding other evidence, ex-

cept in isolated areas, is absurd. It is to introduce the *Führerprinzip* into history — in other words, to play his game."

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The Germans have never before so searched their souls over their country's Nazi past as they did in January when remembering the 50th anniversary of Hitler's seizure of power.

Scepticism and disbelief are likely to be the two main reactions to the diaries' discovery. But many Germans will probably also ask why it is necessary to publish the documents at all, and will be seriously worried that *Stern* may unwittingly contribute to what many people see as a morbid fascination with the former Führer.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Solution of Puzzle No 16.105

Solution of Puzzle No 16.110

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, attends the Volvo 1983 World Showjumping Cup Finals in Vienna; departs Heathrow 10.15.

Prince Michael of Kent attends Standard Telephone and Cables Management Information Meeting, Barbican Centre, London, 9.30, accompanied by Princess Michael of Kent, attends Star Association Reception, Albert Hall, 6.45.

Princess Alexandra attends thanksgiving service to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of St George's Hospital, Westminster Abbey, 10.55.

Last chance to see

Glasgow Made It: Glasgow Chamber of Commerce bicentenary exhibition; Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5. Sun 2 to 5 (end tomorrow).

Paintings, ceramics, porcelain, silver anniversary tribute to the National Trust Collection Fund, Linton Art Gallery, Newcastle and Tyne; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (end tomorrow).

Paintings and watercolours by James Lobbey, Carriageway Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5; closed Mon; (ends tomorrow).

Wardsword, poet laureate 1843-50, Grasmere, Cumbria, 1850; Rupert Brooke, Skyrus, 1915.

Today is the Feast of St George, the patron saint of England. It is also the anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare in 1616, and the assumed date of birth of his son, Hamnet.

Paintings, ceramics, porcelain, silver anniversary tribute to the National Trust Collection Fund, Linton Art Gallery, Newcastle and Tyne; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (end tomorrow).

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Concert by Birmingham Bach Society, Birmingham Cathedral, 7.30.

Bromsgrove Festival: St George's Day concert by Bromsgrove Choral Society and String Orchestra and Grafton Singers, Southgate Hall, Worcester College, Bromsgrove, 7.45.

Concert by Peterborough Philharmonic Orchestra, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by Peterborough Philharmonic Orchestra, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

General

East Cheshire Show of the Alpine Garden Society, Bramhall Village Club, Lumb Lane, Bramhall, Cheshire, 11.30-4.30.

Open day at Tewkesbury Abbey and display of work by the Benedictine sisters and Turvey lacemakers, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, 10.45.

Photographs by Gary Miller, Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5; (ends tomorrow).

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Roads

TODAY

London and South-East: A40(M); Marylebone flyover and White City flyover closed westbound today and tomorrow. Heavy traffic on A3, A301 and A39 this afternoon because of racing at Sandown Park, Esher. A47/A217: Demonstration march tomorrow afternoon from Crystal Palace to Croydon.

Middlesex and Essex: A1; London closures at St Albans Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire. A34: Single lane traffic with lights at Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire.

North: A1: Roadworks between Newcastle and Berwick.

Wales and West: M5: Lane

closures between junctions 24

(Minehead) and 26 (Wellington).

A49/A56: Temporary lights at Belmont, A49: 10.30am-1pm.

Wales: A49: 10.30am-1pm.

England: A49: 10.30am-1pm.

Scotland: A9: 10.30am-1pm.

Northern Ireland: A2: 10.30am-1pm.

Channel Islands: A1: 10.30am-1pm.

Jersey: A1: 10.30am-1pm.

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